密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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DR. C. T. WANG, director of rehabilitation of Shantung province, expected to depart from Shanghai for Peking this week to begin discussions with the Japanese commissioners looking to the settlement of the details incident to the final transfer of Shantung Province from Japan to China. The withdrawal of Japanese guards and their replacement by Chinese guards along the railway from Tsinan to Tsingtao seems to have practically been completed, but the real test will come when Dr. Wang meets Mr. Obata, the chief Japanese commissioner, in Peking. The Shantung Treaty, which was negotiated in Washington between the Chinese and Japanese delegates, is admirable in that it is definite in its terms. Very little is left to quibble about. The term, "as soon as possible," does frequently occur, but it is always followed by such definite statements, as "in any case not later than six months (or three months) from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty." The place where a real hitch may occur in the negotiations may develop when the Chinese and Japanese commissioners take up the matter of settling for new construction or improvements which the Japanese authorities have built since the original occupation of the port in 1914. No one outside of the Japanese military authorities in Shantung province themselves has any idea of the amount of money which the Japanese have spent on new construction since they first gained control of Shantung province. Much of this new construction was undertaken when Japan thought she would have permanent control of the province, or when the Japanese military authorities thought they were at least to be awarded the right to an exclusive settlement at Tsingtao. Now that the whole thing is to be returned to China the final settlement may be simple or difficult. The paragraphs in the Shantung Treaty which cover the financial readjustments are as follows:

Article VI—Section I

(Transfer of Public Properties)

"In the transfer of public properties under the preceding Article, no compensation will be claimed from the Government of the Chinese Republic: *Provided, however, that for those purchased or constructed by the Japanese authorities, and also for the improvements on or additions to those formerly possessed by the German authorities, the Government of the Chinese Republic shall refund a fair and equitable proportion of the expenses actually*

incurred by the Government of Japan, having regard to the principle of depreciation and continuing value.

Article XV—Section V
(Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway)

"China undertakes to reimburse to Japan the actual value of all the Railway properties mentioned in the preceding Article.

The actual value to be so reimbursed shall consist of the sum of fifty-three million four hundred and six thousand, one hundred and forty-one (53,406,141) gold Marks (which is the assessed value of such portion of the said properties as was left behind by the Germans), or its equivalent, *plus the amount which Japan, during her administration of the Railway, has actually expended for permanent improvements on or additions to the said properties, less a suitable allowance for depreciation.*

It is understood that no charge will be made with respect to the wharves, warehouses and other similar properties mentioned in the preceding Article, *except for such permanent improvements on or additions to them as may have been made by Japan, during her administration of the Railway, less a suitable allowance for depreciation.*

Article XXV—Section IX
(Salt Industry)

"Whereas the salt industry is a Government monopoly in China, it is agreed that the interests of Japanese subjects or Japanese companies actually engaged in the said industry along the coast of Kiaochow Bay *shall be purchased by the Government of the Chinese Republic for fair compensation*, and that the exportation to Japan of a quantity of salt produced by such industry along the said coast is to be permitted on reasonable terms.

Article XXVII—Section XI
(Wireless Stations)

"The Government of Japan undertakes to transfer to the Government of the Chinese Republic the Japanese wireless stations at Tsingtao and Tsinanfu *for fair compensation for the value of these stations, upon the withdrawal of the* Japanese troops at the said two places, respectively.

Details of such transfer and compensation shall be arranged by the Joint Commission provided for in Article II of the present Treaty.

IN The First place the Japanese, better than any one else, know the seriousness of the financial situation in China. Desperate is a mild word for it and although some relief may come from the present readjustment of internal politics, it will require many months before China is in a position to assume new obligations and outside capital is woefully needed. By demanding an exorbitant price, Japan could if she desired, temporarily block the final settlement of the Shantung matter, but those familiar with Japan's present tendencies believe that she will adopt the larger, magnanimous policy of giving China a square deal on the Shantung question. The Washington Conference proved that Shantung is much larger than a China-Japan matter. There has already been considerable propaganda in America and Europe to the effect that Japan would yet defeat the Shantung Treaty. This question is really loaded with dynamite and a long, drawn-out squabble might easily produce a flare-up that would start the anti-Japanese feeling anew both in China and abroad. The Japanese leaders must know this so what could be finer for Japan than a complete wipe-out of her obligations for new construction and a presentation of the bill to China with no strings attached. This policy would do more for Japan in the public opinion of the world than anything else. It would be worth more as propaganda than all of the vast sums which Japan is constantly spending in the West to influence public opinion.

THE Chinese commissioners on their side have the same opportunity for reasonableness. On their side there will be first the settlement of the matter of "vested rights" covered in Article XXIV which are to be recognized. The status of the various so-called vested rights will have to be settled by the joint commission and this may easily provide for endless negotiations and quibbling. Then comes the matter of settling claims which Chinese citizens may have against the Japanese authorities for restitution of real property. The paragraphs from the "agreed terms of understanding for the settlement of outstanding questions relative to Shantung," are as follows:

Article VI
(Settlement of Claims)

"14. The omission of any reference in the Treaty to the question of claims which Chinese citizens may have against the Japanese authorities or Japanese subjects, for the restitution of real property in Shangtung or for damages to the persons and property of Chinese citizens in Shangtung, shall not prejudice such claims.

15. The Chinese authorities shall furnish the Japanese authorities with a list of such claims together with all available evidence in support of each claim. Justice shall be done through diplomatic channel as regards the claims against the Japanese authorities, and through ordinary judicial procedure as regards the claims against Japanese subjects. With respect to the latter class of claims, the investigation into actual facts of each case may, if necessary, be conducted by a Joint Commission of Chinese and Japanese officials, in equal number, to be specially designated for that purpose."

In accordance with the terms of the treaty all matters of settlement are left to the joint commissions provided for in the treaty. These commissions are to be composed of three Chinese and three Japanese to be appointed by their respective governments. In the case of the joint railway commission, it is provided that in case the commissioners fail to reach an agreement, that the two governments may obtain the recommendations of experts of a third power or powers.

Chinese Phonetic Signs for Telegraphic Operation

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

A DECISION of considerable interest at the Fourth General Traffic Conference, held at Peking two weeks ago under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, was the adoption by one of the government railways of the Chinese phonetic signs for telegraphic operation as an experiment. If the trial proves a success, the phonetic system will be used by all the railways in China, and it may eventually be adopted by the Telegraph Administration. There is a possibility that the method for the transmission of Chinese messages by electric waves may thus be revolutionized.

Hitherto telegrams in Chinese characters have been transmitted in the form of numerals which are decoded by reference to a standard code book

Chinese writing is not alphabetic but syllabic. Each word is represented by a single character. As there are 10,000 words in current use, there must be 10,000 characters. Different in meaning, many of these words have a similarity in sound. This makes it necessary to send telegraphic messages in the number cypher. Though cumbersome, the number cypher system, which has been in use for nearly forty years, has been fairly successful.

Some are skeptical about the overcoming of the difficulty presented by the similarity in sound and the difference in meaning of many words, which must be removed if the phonetic system is to be a complete success. The absence of a uniform spoken language throughout the country is commonly considered as another obstacle to the system. Phonetic signs used at Peking would convey one meaning to the people in North China, and another meaning to those, say in Kwangtung. This obstacle may, however, be eliminated in the course of time, as the people have already realized the necessity of having one common spoken language for the whole of China, and efforts are being made to unify Chinese dialects into one national tongue understood by all.

Aside from the question of whether or not the Chinese phonetic signs can be succesfully used for telegraphic operation, the experiment proposed by the Ministry of Communications and approved by the members of the Fourth General Traffic Conference bespeaks the continual effort of the responsible authorities to improve the means of communications in China. The Chinese phonetic signs will undoubtedly be not only convenient for the operators, but also convenient for the public, besides unifying the railway management.

The vowels in Chinese messages, according to the explanation of the communications authorities, will be used more frequently than the consonants. Accordingly all vowels of the phonetic signs have but three strokes, and the consonants five. A list of these signs together with Chinese phonetic letters was prepared and submitted at the conference. The list follows:

Another decision made at the conference is of equal interest and will facilitate the classification of goods for railway shipment and the finding of them in the schedule. The conference decided to alphabetize the Chinese classification of goods according to the Chinese phonetic letters. Hitherto all articles, as given in foreign classifications of goods, have been classified alphabetically, and were easy to locate, while those in the Chinese schedule were grouped in accordance with their kinds, and it was difficult to find them. Owing to the lack of specification in the definition of articles and their separation, one article might come under one kind or the other. For the convenience of the public as well as that of the railway employes, it was decided to alphabetize the articles phonetically.

Among the matters of popular interest which were discussed and decided at the Fourth General Traffic Conference was the agreement to provide reduced rates for students returning home during summer and winter vacation holidays. Part of the agenda relating to this question read:

"The reduced rates stipulated in Resolution 11 of the Seventh Domestic Through Traffic Conference were originally intended for application to students traveling either individually during vacations or in parties for purposes of study, but by Ministerial Order No. 645, dated March 8,1920, it was amended so as to be only applicable to students traveling in parties."

The original resolution was upheld during the last conference, on the ground that "as the students in summer and winter vacations generally travel individually when returning home, it is advisable to provide single trip and return trip reduced rates for such students for either local or through journeys." The progressive young officials who are now holding important and high positions in the Ministry of Communications, as well as in the different Chinese Government Railways, are responsible for the amendment which, when enforced, will greatly benefit Chinese students and enable them to attend colleges located in more distant places in the country from their home cities.

The decision to have the ticket windows on the different railway stations along the Peking-Mukden, the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peking-Hankow railways open all day will enable passengers to procure their tickets at any time without inconvenience. At the present time, the ticket windows are opened one or one-half hour before a train departs. Other measures discussed at the last conference related to the reducing of accidents to trespassers, the advancing of customs duties and likin for consigners by the railways, the issue of "Bills of Lading" for transportation, the revision of goods classifications, restrictions on free traveling for watchmen escorting goods, and the like.

The object of the conference, in short, was to increase the efficiency of railway services, which means an increase in revenue. Prior to the meeting, a voluminous agenda for the conference was prepared by the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications, and sent to the different lines for careful study in order to facilitate discussion. The various subjects mentioned in the agenda were recommendations of the railways concerned.

C. S. Liu, chief of the Railway Department and director of the Railway Through Traffic Administration, was chairman of the conference. He was assisted by the traffic managers and representatives from the different railways, who are men of experience and possess an intimate knowledge of railway affairs. H. Y. Hu, chief of the Traffic Section of the Railway Department, was Mr. Liu's principal assistant. The conference lasted four days. In spite of the rumors of war between Chihli and

Fengtien during the conference, the delegates calmly deliberated upon various aspects of the railway administration and calmly reached decisions beneficial to the traveling public.

Peking, April 29, 1922.

The Fur Industry of the Far Eastern Republic *

Hunting is still an important factor in the economic life of the Russian Far East. The forest area is vast and the greatest part of the territory of the Far Eastern Republic is very thinly populated; therefore, hunting still remains an industry.

The heedless destruction of animal life, the disorganization of the government apparatus during the foreign, military intervention, the decrease and sometimes absolute stoppage of government aid to the hunters—all this has greatly affected the amount of furs obtained. The seizure of large territories by the Japanese and the general instability created by the Japanese policy in Russian territory occupied by them, also affected to a great extent the fur industry, but it must be said that in spite of all these difficulties experienced by the Russian population of the Far Eastern Republic, the fur industry is still of a large extent.

The territory of the Far Eastern Republic includes the following provinces: Maritime, Priamur (including the northern half of Saghalien) Amur, Zabaikal and Pribaikal. It is, however, still closely bound with the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Kamchatka and through that with the Chukotsk peninsular and the northeastern part of the Yakutsk province including a part of the Kolimsk district.

The government and private firms used to supply this district with provisions through Vladivostok and the greatest part of the furs used to be shipped through that port. Close economic relations will have to continue in the future as well and consequently furs will be shipped as in former times through the territory occupied now by the Far Eastern Republic. Besides this, part of the furs of the Yakutsk province, which reached a comparatively large amount in normal times, have passed and are passing through the adjacent Priamur, Amur and Zabaikal provinces. Furs were gathered by cooperatives as well as by private individuals. At the time when there was a government monopoly of furs in the Far Eastern Republic they were gathered mostly by cooperatives, but since September of 1921, when the fur monopoly on the territory of the Far Eastern Republic was abolished, the old methods in the fur industry were fully reestablished. The following are the furs to be found in the territory of the Far Eastern Republic and the adjacent districts:

Territory of the Far Eastern Republic

I. PRIAMUR-MARITIME DISTRICT

This district has the most abundant supply of furs in the Far Eastern Republic. If governmental or private aid was extended to the hunters, a return to normal production could be assured. The principal centers of fur trade here are Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and Nikolaevsk.

Fur Animals

Sable, otter, wolverine, raccoon dog, fox, squirrel, ermine, hare.

Hoofed Animals

Reindeer, muscdeer, isubr (roe), wild roebuck, elk.

II. AMUR DISTRICT

The fur industry in this district has been slight, but it is gradually increasing. The principal center of the fur trade in this section is Blagoveshchensk.

Fur Animals

Sable, wolverine, raccoon, fox, squirrel, ermine, otter, hare, wolf, bear.

Hoofed Animals

Elk, wild roebuck, isubr (roe)

III. ZABAIKAL DISTRICT

(Including, besides the Zabaikal province, the Pribaikal province)

The fur industry here is in the process of development. The principal center of fur trade for the Zabaikal province is Chita and for the Pribaikal, Verkhne-Udinsk.

Fur Animals

Sable, polecat, squirrel, wolf

Hoofed Animals

Wild roebuck

IV. SAGHALIEN DISTRICT

(Including Shantar Islands)

Because of the heedless destruction of sables, the annual supply obtained has been decreased to 500-700 pieces. The principal center of fur trading in this section is the city of Alexandrovsk (on the Island of Sagahalien)

Fur Animals

Sable, fox, wolverine, squirrel.

Hoofed Animals

Muscdeer.

Districts Adjacent to the Far Eastern Republic

I. KAMACHATKA-CHUKOTSK

(Including also a portion of the Kolimsky District)

This is the principal fur district in the entire Russian Far East. The destruction of valuble animals was very heedless in this district. This is particularly noticeable in regard to sables for which there is a great demand. During the last twenty years the number of sables has diminished almost to one-fifth of the former supply. The principal centers of fur trading in this district are Petropavlovsk, Ust-Kamchatsk and Post Marinsk.

Fur Animals

Sable, ermine, fox (red and black), polar fox (white and blue), squirrel, wolf, wolverine, otter, sea-otter, bear, (brown, black and polar).

Hoofed Animals

Elk, reindeer.

Sea Animals

Sea lion, whale, walrus.

II. COMMODORE ISLANDS

These islands were very rich in valuable furs, but owing to heedless destruction of animals, lost most of their natural wealth. In 1884 there were 1,300,000 fur seals while in 1896 there were, according to official figures, only 65,000. In later years these figures were reduced still more. Only by strict measures (prohibition to kill animals for four years from 1911-1915) and control, was it possible to prevent the final disappearance of seals from these islands. During the last few years the number of animals visiting these islands gradually increased and reached 35,000. In regard to sea-otter, the situation is much

* A report published by the special delegation of the Far Eastern Siberian Republic to the Washington Conference, 1922.

the same. The number of blue fox may be greatly increased by proper care. Furs from the Commodore Islands were sold in Vladivostok by a special government institution—the Department of Fishing and Hunting.

Fur Animals

Blue fox, sea-otter, fur-seal.

III. YAKUTSK PROVINCE

Lack of control and the consequent heedless destruction of animals is beginning to be felt, but the fur riches of the territory are still vast.

Fur Animals

Sable, red and black fox, polar fox, (white and blue), squirrel, ermine, polecat, bear, wolverine, lynx, hare.

Hoofed Animals

Reindeer.

On the basis of official statistics for several years, statistics gathered by cooperative organizations (Centrosoyus) and private traders, the following table gives an approximate picture of the annual production of furs in the territory of the Far Eastern Republic:

Table No.

Name of Fur	Amur	Pribaikal	Zabaikal	Priamur Maritime	Saghalien	Total
Sable	600	216		6,000	500	7,316
Ermine	300	56	42	2,000	600	2,998
Wolverine	200	23	13	2,000	200	2,436
Polecat	8,000	5,000	10,000	4.000		27,000
Marten				80		80
Fitchew				184		184
Fox, Red	6,000	34	48	4,000	500	10,582
Fox, Black	250			22		272
Fox, Cross	3,975					3,975
Badger	300	13	11	400		724
Racoon dog	6.000			1,000		7,000
Otter	300	3	2	300	70	675
Hare		365	630	53,000		53,995
Marmot		58		14,185		14,223
Squirrel	125,000	180,000	250,000	2,000,000	50,500	2,605,000
Bear, brown	95	53	48	120	60	376

Bear, black	105	45	37	80	40	307
Wolf	500	186	160	173		1,019
Wild boar	200	325	120	100		745
Lynx	300	23	18	200		541
Wild-cat				50		50
Tiger				5		5
Panther				15		15
Elk	1,000	67	26	100	50	1,243
Roebuck	15,000	365	627	100		16,092
Isubr (roe)	400	58	16	100		574
Muscdeer				3,000	300	3,300
Seal					100	100

The following tables numbers 2, 3 and 4 indicate the average fur production in the territories adjacent to the Far Eastern Republic and number of furs which pass through it:

Table No. 2

KAMCHATAKA-CHUKOTSK DISTRICT

Name of Animal	Average Annual Prod.
Sable	9,000
Fox, red and cross	4,000
Fox, black	20
Fox, polar, white	15,000
Fox, polar, blue	2,000
Squirrel	100,000
Bear, brown and black	2,000
Sea Otter	10
River Otter	150
Otter	400
Bear, polar	200
Reindeer	2,000
Ermine	96,000
Polecat	60,000
Marten	700
Seal	800

Table No. 3

YAKUTSK PROVINCE

Name of Animal	Average Annual Prod.
Squirrel	2,500,000
Fox, red	18,000
Fox, black	50
Fox, polar	20,000
Fox, blue	1,000
Sable	3,000
Ermine	175,000
Polecat	60,000
Hare	300,000
Bear	450
Wolverine	120
Lynx	250
Mammoth tusks from 2,500-3,000 poods (90,000-108,000 lbs.)	

Table No. 4

COMMODORE ISLANDS

Fur Seals		*Sea-Otter*		*Blue Fox*	
Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1901	10,965	1905	157	1915	1,373
1905	8,090	1916	31	1916	175*
1907	5,627	1918	24	1917	510
1909	5,811	1919	35	1918	866**
1910	3,340	1920	35	1919	1,000
1917	1,000			1920	1,000
1920	1,000*				

The following two official reports (table numbers, 5 and 6) of the Department of Fishing, Hunting and Sea Hunting show that in spite of the difficult times experienced by the Russian Far East since 1918, the number of furs obtained is still very considerable:

Table No. 5

Report of the Department of Fishing, Hunting and Sea Hunting regarding the number of hides, furs, tusks and skins of the Maritime, Priamur, Amur and Kamchatka districts which passed through the city of Vladivostok during 1919:

Name of Animals	Number Pieces
Sable	6,004
Ermine	98,894
Wolverine	495
Marten	778
Polecat	63,179
Fitchew	184
Striped squirrel	275
Fox, Red	8,018
Fox, Black	47
Fox, Cross	3,181
Badger	104
Fox, polar, white	25,187
Fox, polar, blue	591
Raccoon dog	470
Otter	385
Sea Otter	11
Mammoth tusks	1,370 poods
Horn of spotted deer	304 pairs
Horn of isubr	68½ poods
River Otter	150
Hare (northern)	52,949
Marmot	14,185
Squirrel	2,644,645
Bear, brown	88
Bear, polar	198
Bear, black	58
Wolf	173
Reindeer (Hide)	2,614
Young deer	4,000
Deer Skin	351
Fur Seal	421
Seal	5,634
Walrus tusks	185 poods
Lynx	336
Wild cat	35
Tiger	5
Panther	15
Whale fins	34 poods

Note—1 Russian pood equals 36 lbs.

Table No. 6

Extract from general report of fur auction held during 1918-1920 at the Department of Fishing, Hunting and Sea Hunting in Vladivostok.

Number of Furs sold

Year	Sea-Otter	Fur Seal	Fox, polar, blue
1918	33		711
1919	26	599	711
1920	4	12	479
Total	63	611	1801

Remark: These auctions were held by the government for furs from the Commodore Islands and these show only the number of furs actually sold at auction.

The environment and conditions in the Far Eastern Republic are very favorable for fur animal breeding purposes. There is every reason to believe that farms established for the breeding of valuable animals would prove a great success. Experiments in breeding silver foxes in the United States have brought good results; and it would undoubtedly prove worth-while for experienced traders to undertake a similar enterprise in a country abounding with perfectly acclimatized and highly valuable animals. This idea had quite a few adherents among the Russian fur dealers and it may be expected that it will eventually be carried out.

Laws

The Law Regulating Trade in Raw Materials and Furs

Chita, September 29, 1921

In accordance with paragraph 43 of the Constitution. the Government of the Far Eastern Republic decreed:

1. The old law regarding Government monopoly of trade in raw materials and furs of December 20, 1920 (Collection of Laws and Ordinances of the Far Eastern Republic No. 3, paragraph 106) is to be abolished.

2. The raw materials and furs which were received by the State on the basis of the previous law regarding the monopoly, prior to the publication of the present law, are to be the property of the State and payment for the above raw materials and furs are to be made according to prices established in due time by the Ministry of Supply and Trade.

3. The raw materials and furs registered by the Ministry of Supply and Trade, but which for certain reasons did not come into the possession of the State prior to the publication of this law, are to be turned over to the State and payment is to be made

*The productivity of the island is again increasing and gradually the number may be increased to 2,000 and even higher.

*Reason for decrease is the intensive killing and shortage of food in connection with prohibition of seal killing for 4 years (1911-1915)

** Number includes a few white foxes.

for them in accordance with regulations of paragraph 2 of this law.

4. The trade in raw materials and furs is to be under government regulation and control on the following basis:

A. Purchase of furs and raw materials for commercial purposes, and export of raw materials and furs abroad can take place only in accordance with regulations established by law.

B. Under the heading "Furs" are understood to be finished and unfinished skins of animals.

C. Under the general title of "Raw Materials" are understood to be unfinished skins of domestic animals (horses, cows, goats, oxen, camels, sheep and pigs) the wool of domestic animals, horsehair, bristle, feathers, flax and hemp fibres.

5. The execution of this law in regard to trade in raw materials and furs and in regard to the import and export of such, is entrusted to the Ministry of Supply and Trade. The collection of corresponding assessments on raw materials and furs are to be made by the Ministry of Finance

6 This law is to take effect from the day of its publication.

(Signed) President of the Government
N. MATVEEV

(Countersigned) Acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers
E. MATVEEV

LAW REGARDING TRADE IN FURS AND RAW MATERIALS

Chita, October 3rd, 1921.

In accordance with paragraph 34 of the Constitution and on the basis of the law of September 29th, 1921, the Government of the Far Eastern Republic decreed:

1. The purchasing of furs and raw materials on the territory of the Republic, for resale within the Republic or for export abroad, is permitted to all.

2. All individuals engaged in buying and selling of furs and raw materials within the Republic must pay in one payment for the last quarter of 1921 on account of special trade tax:

A. For buying furs and raw materials when the amount is in excess of 200,000 gold roubles—500 gold roubles.

B. For buying furs and raw materials when the amount is in excess of 100,000 gold roubles and below 200,000 gold roubles—300 gold roubles.

C. For buying furs and raw materials when the amount is in excess of 100,000 gold roubles and below 200,000 gold roubles—100 gold roubles.

D. For buying furs and raw materials when the amount is below 10,000 gold roubles—50 gold roubles.

3. To all the taxes outlined in paragraph 2 are added 25 percent for the local government institutions.

Note: Assessments mentioned in paragraph 2 and 3 are paid to the State Bank or the State Treasuries whose receipts are temporarily to take the place of the necessary trade certificate.

4. When exporting furs and raw materials abroad a special export tax is to be collected, the amount being 10 percent of the value of the exported furs and raw materials.

5. Exporting abroad of furs and raw materials can take place only through customs offices of the first and second class.

Remark: Only goods which were examined in the custom offices and on which a custom duty has been paid can be taken through town gates and frontier guards.

6. For the establishment of custom duties and other government assessments, the prices of raw materials and furs are established periodically by the Ministers of Finance, Supply and Trade, in agreement with the National Controller.

7. Inspection of raw materials and furs, calculation and payment of custom duties and other assessments as well as collection for violation of rules regarding custom regulations are made in accordance with corresponding regulations for exporting of merchandise abroad (Law of June 21st, 1914, Collection of Laws, paragraph 1788).

8. All the buyers of furs and raw materials must make a report by the 10th of each month to the Minister of Finance, or to the Representatives of the Ministry of Finance, regarding the quantity of furs and raw materials purchased during the past month.

9. The Minister of Supply and Trade and the Minister of Finance may by mutual agreement issue special instructions in connection with these laws.

10. This law is to take effect from the day of its publication.

(Signed) President of the Government
N. MATVEEV

(Countersigned) Acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers
E. MATVEEV

The Drug Menace of the Far East

BY JOHN W. KINGSNORTH

THERE was a time when the word drug traffic was almost synonomous with the nation of China. Fact and fiction painted the native of this country as an addict to the poppy pipe, opium dealers waxed rich and the more moral elements of the world joined forces in their condemnation of the existing condition. The culmination of this came with the burning of more than $25,000,000 worth of opium, bought and paid for by the Chinese government, in the city of Shanghai in the spring of 1919. Thus China's slate was wiped comparatively clean of the opium menace as a legitimate trade, although the machinations of smugglers and the greed for money of the more depraved military men of the country have greatly retarded the general movement.

Being a most profitable trade, though equally as nefarious, the delegalizing of the drug trade in China had the effect of expanding the activities of the dealers. Many of the Chinese addicts reformed and the number of consumers was lessened. In the meantime the source of supply had in no way diminished its output and new markets had now to be sought. The alarming increase in the consumption of habit-forming drugs in the United States has convinced the congressmen of that nation and the agences of public welfare and social service that that country has been taken as the field for the new development, a development that is apparently more profitable than the field of China, where the addicts have more funds at their disposal and where their social status ranges from the banker, the doctor, the society matron and the business man down to the members of the lowest criminal strata.

A report of the special committee of investigation appointed by the Secretary of the Treasurer of the United States in 1918 to examine into the traffic in narcotic drugs revealed at that time an estimted total of 237,655 drug addicts, reported by physicians and hence the minimum number since illegal sources could not be reached, with 18,299,397 narcotic per-

scriptions being filled during the period of a year by legitimate druggists.

At that time the danger was recognized by the passage of the Harrison Act, a measure licensing importers, manufacturers, producers, compounders, sellers, dealers and dispensers of narcotic drugs. The law in its administration supervises the distribution and prevents the unrestricted dispensing of narcotic drugs to addicts in the United States and its possessions but in no wise covers the field of exportation and in transit shipments of narcotic drugs or limits the amount of imports or prevents importation.

It was thought that this measure would greatly minimize the evil as it existed and would provide an effective means for its eventual elimination. Conditions today indicate, however, that such has not been the case and the Far East is looming up on the horizon of the United States not as a political menace but as a moral menace through the smuggling and reexportation into America. The staggering increase some time ago drew the attention of the China Club of Seattle, an organization of business and professional men in that city interested in China and the Far East, to a need for more restrictive measures and there is now before both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States identical measures drawn up at the instance of the club and presented by Representative John F. Miller and Senator Jones of the State of Washington.

The text of this bill, which seeks not only to eliminate further the drug evil in America but to also so restrict the foreign trade in narcotics, both legitimate and illegitimate, as to a means of preventing smuggling into the nation of China by way of the United States and Japan, and exports to America, reads:

To amend section 6 of an Act approved January 17,1914, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes,' approved February 9, 1909."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 1 and 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the importation and the use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"That when used in this Act—

"(a) The term 'narcotic drug' means opium, coca leaves, cocaine, or any salt, derivative, or preparation of opium, coca leaves, or cocaine:

"(b) The term 'United States', when used in a geographical sense, includes the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia;

"(c) The term 'board' means the Federal Narcotics Control Board established by section 2 of this Act; and.

"(d) The term 'person' means individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

"Sec. 2. (a) That there is hereby established a board to be known as the 'Federal Narcoties Control Board' and to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this Act or by other law, the administration of this Act is vested in the Department of the Treasury.

"(b) That it is unlawful to import or bring any narcotic drug into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction; except that such amounts of crude opium and coca leaves as the board finds to be nessary to provide for medical and legitimate uses only, may be imported and brought into the United States or such territory under such regulations as the board shall prescribe. All narcotic drugs imported under such regulations shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed upon such drugs when imported.

"(c) That if any person fraudulently or knowingly imports or brings any narcotic drug into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction, contrary to law, or assists in so doing, or receives, conceals, buys, sells, or in any manner facilitates the transportation, concealment, or sale of any such narcotic drug after being imported or brought in, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, such person shall upon conviction be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned for not more than ten years.

"(d) Any narcotic drug imported or brought into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction, contrary to law, shall (1) if smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, be seized and summarily forfeited to the United States Government without the necessity of instituting forfeiture proceedings of any character; or (2). if any other narcotic drug, be seized and forfeited to the United States Government, without regard to its value, in the manner provided by sections 3075 and 3076 of the Revised Statutes, or the provisions of law hereafter enacted which are amendatory of, or in substitution for, such sections. Any narcotic drug which is forfeited in a proceeding for condemnation or not claimed under such sections, or which is summarily forfeited as provided in this subdivision, shall be placed in the custody of the board and in its discretion be destroyed or delivered to some agency of the United States Government for use for medical or scientific purposes.

"(c) Any alien who at any time after his entry is convicted under subdivision (c) shall, upon the termination of the imprisonment imposed by the court upon such conviction and upon warrant issued by the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Act of February 5, 1919, entitled 'An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States' or provisions of law hereafter enacted which are amendatory of, or in substitution for, such sections.

"(f) Whenever on trial for a violation of subdivision (c) the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of the narcotic drug, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction, unless the defendant explains the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

"(g) The master of any vessel or other water craft, or a person in charge of a railroad car or other vehicle, shall not be liable under subdivision (c), if he satisfies the jury that he had no knowledge of and used due diligence to prevent the presence of the narcotic drug in or on such vessel, water craft, railroad car, or other vehicle; but the narcotic drug shall be seized, forfeited, and disposed of as provided in sudivision (d)."

Sec. 2. That sections 5 and 6 of such Act of February 9, 1909, as amended are amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. That no smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking shall be admitted into the United States or into any territory under its control or jurisdiction for transportation to another country, or be transferred or transshipped from one vessel to another vessel within any waters of the United States for immediate exportation or for any other purpose; and except with the approval of the board, no other narcotic drug may be so admitted, transferred, or transshipped.

"Sec. 6. (a) That it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Government to export or cause to be exported from the United States, or from territory under its control or jurisdiction, or from countries in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, any narcotic drug to any other country: Provided, That narcotic drugs (except smoking opium and opium prepared for smoking, the exportation of which is hereby absolutly prohibited) may be exported to country only which has ratified and become a party to the convention and final protocol between the United States Government and other powers for the suppression of the abuses of opium and other drugs, commonly known as the International Opium Convention of 1912, and then only if (1) such country has instituted and maintains, in conformity with that convention, a system, which the board deems adequate, of permits or licenses for the control of imports of such narcotic drugs; (2) the narcotic drug is consigned to an authorized permittee; and (3) there is furnished to the board proof deemed adequate by it, that the narcotic drug is to be applied exclusively to medical and legitimate uses within the country to which exported, that it will not be reexported from such country, and that there is an actual shortage of and a demand for the narcotic drug for medical and legitimate uses within such country.

"(b) The Secretary of State shall request all foreign governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of the laws and regulations promulgated in their respective countries which prohibit or regulate the importation and shipment in transit of any narcotic drug and, when received, advise the board thereof.

"(c) The board shall make and publish all proper regulations to carry into effect the authority vested in it by this Act."

Sec. 3. That section 8 of such Act of February 9, 1909, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. (a) That a narcotic drug that is found upon a vessel arriving at a port of the United States or territory under its control or jurisdiction and is not shown upon the vessel's manifest, or that is landed from any such vessel without a permit first obtained from the collector of customs for that purpose, shall be seized, forfeited, and disposed of in the manner provided in subdivision (d) of section 2, and the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty equal to the value of the narcotic drug.

"(b) Such penalty shall constitute a lien upon the vessel which may be enforced by proceedings by libel in rem. Clearance of the vessel from a port of the United States may be withheld until the penalty is paid, or until there is deposited with the collector of customs at the port, a bond in a penal sum double the amount of the penalty, with sureties approved by the collector, and conditioned on the payment of the penalty (or so much thereof as is not remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury) and of all costs and other expenses to the Government in proceedings for the recovery of the penalty, in case the master's application for remission of the penalty is denied in whole or in part by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(c) The provisions of law for the mitigation and remission of penalties and forfeitures incurred for violations of the customs laws, shall apply to penalties incurred for a violation of the provisions of this section."

Sec. 4. That such Act of February 9, 1909, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. That this Act may be cited as the 'Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act.'"

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes,' approved February 9, 1909, as amended."

The bill has as it official designation, H. R. 2193, of the Union Calendar No. 326. The content briefly summarized will totally prohibit importation of naccotics, except only such amounts as the Secretaries of State, Treasurer and Commerce find necessary for legitimate medical uses in the United States; totally prohibit exportation, except for legitimate purposes and with adequate safeguards against smuggling back; prohibits shipping across the United States to other countries "in bond," a favorite device with foreign dealers whereby their drugs reach "neutral" countries without hinderance and without even inspection, thence to be smuggled back into the United States; imposes a penalty up to ten years in a penitentiary, followed in the case of aliens by deportation. As such the provisions of the bill cannot help but appeal to all those Far Eastern residents who are familiar with the drug evil in this section of the world.

The movement of the drugs in question seems to be from London and Europe across the United States to Japan, or from these centers to Mexico and Canada. Of equal importance and of a greater increase in proportion is the exportation of narcotics from New York, Philadelphia, and other drug manufacturing centers in the United States to Japan. From Japan the drugs find their way back to the United States by way of Canada, Mexico or the west coast. and eastward to China through the Japanese post-offices and through the leased territories of this and other nations.

Many interesting statements were made during the investigation held by the House Committee on Ways and Means during the month of December with reference to the bill. Mr. Miller, the author of the measure in presenting his case, by way of introduction said:

"... The way the thing is handled now, the routine that things take, as I am informed, is that the fountain head of the opium production of the world is India, and there are certain sales monthly, conducted under the direction of the British government. These crude opiums sold at such sales are exported to the United States and to England—I think those are the two principal countries—are manufactured up into various commercial forms and a great many of them are reshipped to China and the Orient and to Japan and from there is smuggled right back into our own country. My information is that considerable of this preparation goes to Japan and from there finds its way into China, through subtle means smuggled back into this country and offered for sale by illicit traffickers in this drug; and they are a constant, growing, increasing, damnable menace—the presence of these men, the presence of the article that they vend. It is a curious thing, the extent to which men will go in handling and in the operation of this nefarious traffic. It is smuggled into this country in every conceivable instrumentality. Not long ago there was some $40,000 to $50,000 worth of morphine and cocaine smuggled into Seattle in the legs of a bamboo chair supposed to be a relic of antiquity, with massive bamboo construction. The hollows of those legs were filled with cocaine and morphine. This was a resident, a white man, returning from China. Men smuggle it in every conceivable way, concealed about their clothing in the most ingenious ways, and when it once finds its way into this country and is turned over to these local traffickers, there is an immense profit in it."

The China Club of Seattle having made an exhaustive investigation of the subject, sent its secretary to Washington. Among other statements made by William K. McKibben, the secretary, is this one:

"The China Club of Seattle found that great quantities of morphine were going out from our port to Japan and from Japan sent through subterranean agencies all over China, and were they taking the place that opium had formerly held, only, as we know, morphine is as much worse than opium is worse than hard cider..... I will tell you now the process. It is manufactured here in our country by the big chemical companies...., It goes to Japan and from Japan is smuggled into China."

Mr. McKibben called the attention of the committee to a resolution passed by the Associated British Chambers of Commerce of China and Hongkong at a convention at Shanghai, November 12, 1919, which reads:

"That this conference of British Chambers of Commerce assembled at Shanghai is convinced of the necessity for immediate action of the British Government with regard to the opium and drug traffic, and that in the best interests of Great Britain's prestige and her commerce in the Far East, the Government should give immediate effect to the various measures which the International Opium Convention agreed to in 1912 at the Hague Convention in respect to "raw opium," "prepared opium," "medicinal opium," morphine, cocaine, etc., without waiting for ratification by other countries and would especially urge upon the British Government to control the production of such habit forming drugs and to limit their production to the amounts required for legitimate medical use and to limit their export to such countries as have established laws and regulations which effectively control the traffic in these drugs, and restrict their use to legitimate purposes only."

An astonishing statement made by Mr. McKibben gave the importation of raw opium into the United States every year as being 250 tons, not giving recognition to smugglers. Not more than 10 percent of this is needed in America and the use of opium has been from thirteen to seventy-two times that of any other country in the world.

The exportation to the Orient has been such that one vessel sailing from Seattle for the Far East in November of 1920 carried 11,660 ounces of morphine salts, 5,864 ounces of cocaine hydrochloride, and 2,577 pounds of opium. From July 1 to December 1, 1919 exportations from Seattle amounted to 379,000,000 average medicinal doses of the morphine salts, 23,000,000 doses of cocaine hydrochloride and 148,000,000 average doses of opium. There was a similar amount exported from San Francisco. There were in the customs office at Seattle awaiting shipment at one time during December 1919, according to the China Club of Seattle, a few cases consigned from New York and Philadelphia to Oriental ports containing 59,000,000 U. S. P. doses of morphine salts and 17,500,000 U. S. P. doses of diacetyle morphine hydrochloride. These cases represented a money value of G$203,000.

Numerous instances were presented to show how these drugs find their way back to the United States by reshipment from Japan and China. It is this backwash into the United States, coupled with a desire to prevent unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers from debauching China or any other nation of the world, which has prompted the proposed legislation.

Great Britain has provided the machinery for the control of drugs in the "Dangerous Drug Act," which measure forbids entirely the export and import of raw opium except under license and through approved ports, and gives power to make regulations for controlling or restricting production, possession, sale and distribution of raw opium. The law further provides for the entire forbiddance of the exports and import of prepared opium, the manufacture, possession, sale, and use of prepared opium, and possession of opium and of opium smoking utensils is made a penal offense. Cocaine, morphine and kindred derivatives of narcotic sources are prohibited except under license either for import or export and the power is provided to make such regulations as are necessary.

That the United States, however, is not by any means the greatest offender is shown by the testimony presented at the investigation by Kerro Knox, export manager of the H. K. Mulford Company, manufacturing chemists, who said in part:

"Japan has large chemical factories which make all the narcotic products and while it is true that some of the American narcotics were exported by the Japanese to China, for one ounce of American narcotics there have been many ounces of Japanese manufactured narcotics shipped in this same traffic. Japan has not been licensed to import any narcotics from the United States in the past eight months on account of their lack of laws and control."

The development of coca trees in Formosa by Japanese companies for the manufacture of cocaine was called to the attention of the committee by J. J Underwood, Washington correspondent of the *Seattle Times*, who had recently returned from an extensive tour of the Far East on behalf of his publication. An investigation by another source showed that 720 acres of coca had been planted in Formosa, producing 42 pounds of cocaine to the acre. From this it would seem that even the removal of the American, and British menace so far as English and American manufactured narcotics are concerned will not entirely relieve China's danger.

The step being contemplated in America, however, means a greater sympathy for China's cause; even though for the moment the primary motive is to prevent and stamp out a growing evil in the United States proper.

The foreign resident in China will welcome such legislation, except possibly those who secretly derive their incomes from the smuggling of narcotics back and forth across the Pacific and have created the situation that demands solution. Such small encouragement as is possible in China should be given to the supporters of the legislation not only for the benefits to be derived in China and in the United States but also as a means of further pressure toward that ultimate goal of limiting the production at the source of opium poppies, coca trees, all other narcotic producing natural agents.

Shanghai Navy Y. to Have New Home

AFTER a campaign lasting over a period of seven years for the erection of a building to adequately care for the needs of the sailors of the men of war and of the merchant vessels in the port of Shanghai, the corner stone of the new Navy Y. M. C. A. building, which is under course of construction at the corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads, Shanghai, was laid on Monday afternoon, May 8. Representatives of both the British and American navies were present and messages were read from Admiral Joseph Strauss, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, and Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, commander-in chief of the China Squadron of the British navy. Addresses were made by J. H. Black, chairman of the Navy Y. M. C A., Consul-general Edwin S. Cunningham and Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

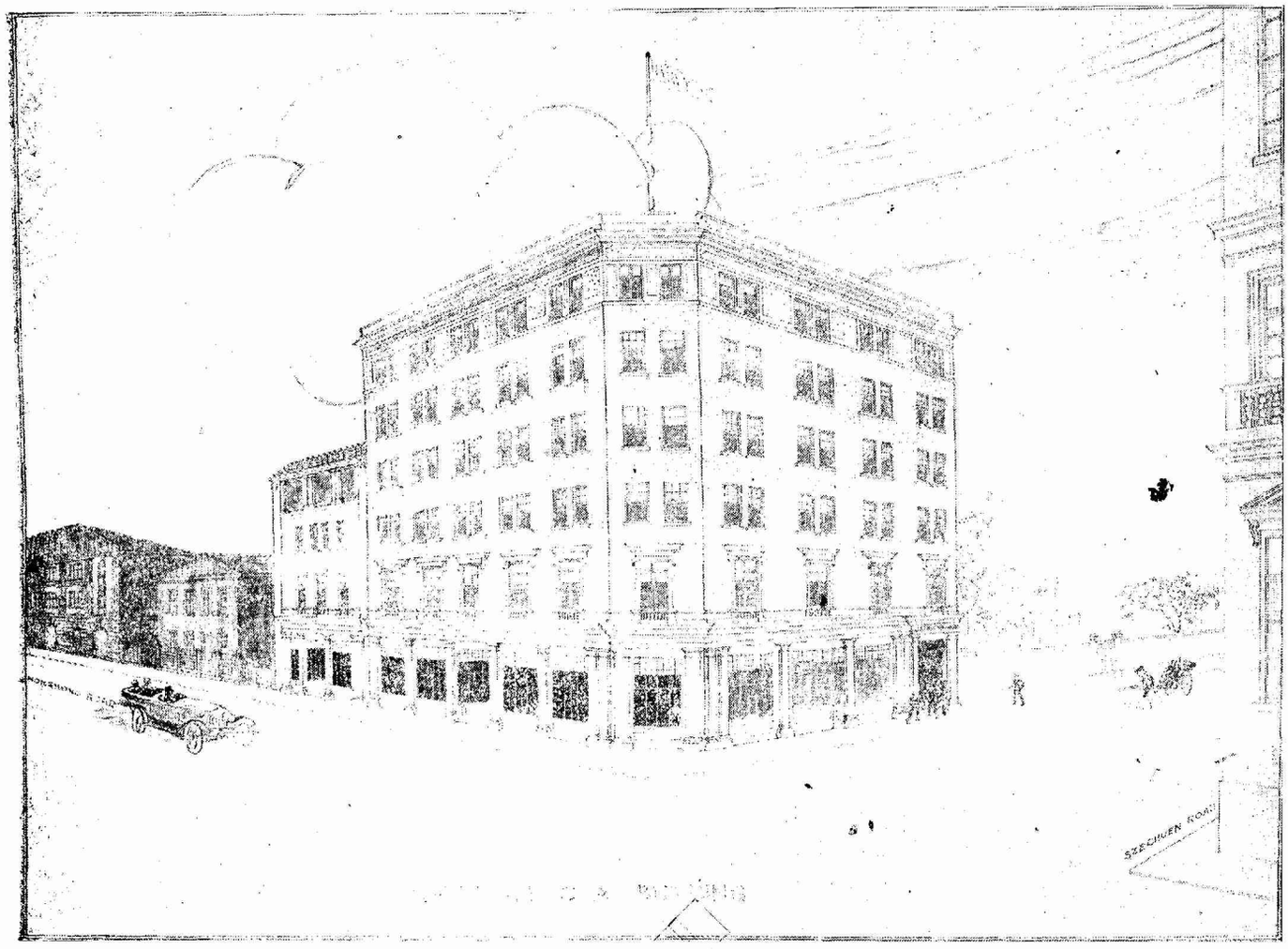
The new building will be six stories in height, having a frontage of 71 feet on Szechuen Road and 130 feet on Hongkong Road. The ground floor will rented out to various stores, having a barber shop for the benefit of the sailors using the building. This floor will also have on it a large swimming pool, in connection with which will be a locker and shower room. A storage room for trunks and dunnage and a parcels checking room will also be located here, with the added advantage of a private locker room for personal effects, containing 100 large lockers which will be rented out by the month at a nominal charge. The entrance to the main, or second, floor will be on Szechuen Road, connecting with the floors above both by stairway and elevator.

On the second floor will be located a large and attractively fitted lobby, a reading and writing room containing a large fireplace, a counter for the general work of the Y. M. C. A., a canteen, a pool room with eight tables, an American style lunch counter and soda fountain, a restaurant, the office of the secretary, offices for the general work, and a gymnasium with shower and dressing rooms adjoining.

The gymnasium will extend up to the third floor and here will be located a spectators gallery for the games, a motion picture projection booth, and a ladies rest room. The remainder of the floor will be divided into dormitory rooms, with three large rooms, accommodating twenty-four beds each, seventeen single rooms and five double rooms. Each of the dormitory floors will be equipped with shower baths and modern washrooms.

The fourth floor will be identical with the third in its dormitory facilities except that provisions have been made for a roof garden and a pergola verandah has been provided for entertainments during the summer months. The fifth and sixth floors are also identical with third and fourth except that they will have only dormitory accomodations. The present plans of the committee of management call for the use of the sixth floor for civilian dormitories providing rooms for single men resident in Shanghai, and supplementing the work of the proposed foreign Y. M. C. A. until its plans are perfected. These plans will be followed with due recognition of the number of vessels in port, the sailors being given the first opportunities in every instance.

The Navy Y M. C A. was first started by residents of Shanghai in December 1912, its location then being on Broadway. These quarters proving inadequate in 1913 it was moved to Seward Road. In 1914 the use of the Hanbury Institute was offered, due to the withdrawal of British warships. and the institution occupied these quarters until 1917, when it was removed to the corner of Broadway and Wuchang Road In 1918 it was again removed to 23 Nanking Road and in 1920 to Avenue Edward VII. In 1920, in answer to repeated appeals from the American community of Shanghai, the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America voted the sum of G. $300,000 to provide a permanent equipment of the



The architects drawing of the new Navy Y M C A, now under the course of construction at the corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads The building, it is expected, will be completed in May, 1923.

Shanghai branch. The site was purchased and plans and specifications prepared by the building bureau of the International Committee.

During the year of 1921, according to the report of the secretary, the Navy Y, had an attendance at its building of 53,915 persons, divided in: American navy, 43,328; army, 200; merchant marine, 1,360; British navy, 1,600; French navy, 1,685; Italian navy, 505; civilians, 4,235. Other activities of the organization included: beds occupied, 10,121; meals served. 23,507; letters written, 9,774; magazines distributed, 15,000; library books used, 2,048; entertainments, 157; attendance, 11,900; men using games, 21,461; visits to sick, 688; religious meetings, 87; attendance. 4,414; parcels checked, 3,371; money deposited in safe overnight, $18,820.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, May 4, to Wednesday, May 10.)

The rapid culmination of China's interfactional war-between Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu in the elimination of the former has occupied the center of interest in the news of the Far East this week. Speculation as to the probable winner in the strife was short-lived when Wu Pei-fu in the first major engagement at Machang and Fengtai completely routed the troops of the Mukden general, the disorganized forces using every possible means of retreat and escape. The victory of Wu was not unexpected, although it was thought that Chang's resources and his alleged Japanese assistance would enable him to greatly prolong the struggle. The one smash by Wu, however, seemed to break the morale of the Fengtien forces and irretrievably scattered them from Tientsin to the Great Wall.

A general view of the situation as it existed on May 8, is given in a message by Josef W. Hall in the *China Press*, which reads:

General Wu is now in Tientsin, arriving yesterday. He came from Changsintien, bringing with him a large staff of railway construction engineers and equipment. The repair gangs were put to work immediately repairing the damage to the tracks caused by the retreating Fengtienites.

The retreat of Chang's men was so rapid and disorderly that they were compelled to abandon many trains and much equipment.

Wu intends to pursue the retreating Fengtien troops to the Great Wall, but will not go beyond It is expected that ordinary traffic on the Peking-Tientsin railway will be resumed in a day or two.

The condition of the Fengtien troops may be given by one of the many descriptions of the route, this one being written by Bert L. Kuhn of the *China Press*:

Trainloads of Fengtien troops, retreating from Machang are passing through Tientsin. Chang Tso-lin is returning to Chunliangcheng and the entire general staff is reported in flight.

No disorder has attended the movement of the troops but Tientsin is apprehensive.

The railroad yards are choked with long trains of troops, the soldiers jammed 200 to the car and it is estimated that 8,000 already have passed on their way to Chunliangcheng. Ten thousand more are in the yards here.

The retreating troops are disheartened and those from the Northern sector say they have been fighting three days at Fengtai and Langfang without food or sleep and are anxious to return to Mukden.

The defeated troops are still heavily armed, but they are well disciplined and have manifested no tendency for

looting or disorder. Tientsin authorities are guarding the railroad yards and are refusing to permit any of the soldiers to leave the railway stations. The troops made a wild rush this afternoon when bread was distributed and they made eloquent pleas for water. A few of them are wounded and all of them are dead tired.

No attempt is being made to maintain any semblance of train schedules or to operate trains for ordinary traffic. Northward toward Fengtien the military forces are in complete control of the line.

A May 9 dispatch from Tientsin reports that the Fengtien troops continue to surrender by the thousands. The Second Cavalry Brigade, consisting of 4,000 troops, were reported to have been given civilian clothes by Wu, allowed to keep their ponies and received five dollars in money.

Now that Wu has demonstrated that he is master of the situation, the Northern situation is taking the usual political turn and speculation is current as to what Wu intends to do with regard to the Peking government. The Chinese press of Shanghai reports that Wu has submitted a reconstruction program which includes: abolition of the posts of high inspecting commissioners and tuchuns, reduction of the army, confiscation of the properties of the important personages of the defeated Chiaotung and Fengtien cliques, organization of an independent Cabinet, and convocation of a national assembly for the framing of a national constitution.

Generally the Chinese press is waiting to be convinced of Wu's ability to carry through his proposed reforms, having in mind the counts against him in the Central Yangtse in his seizure of public and private funds and in his methods of warfare there. If Wu is able to bring China out of the present chaos, they say, then all will be forgiven.

Conferences are now being held in Peking looking toward the reorganization of the government. One of the dispatches dealing with this phase, a *Reuter Pacific* report, dated May 8, summarizes the recommendations to Wu thus:

It is semi-officially stated that the conferences in Peking have resulted in the following plan, which will be submitted to General Wu Pei-fu:

The dismissal of General Chang Tso-lin and the appointment of General Chang Hsi-luan as Super-Tuchun of the Three Eastern Provinces; the appointments of General Pao Kwei-ching as Tuchun of Fengtien, General Wu Chung-sheng as Tuchun of Kirin, General Ying Erh as Tuchun of Heilungkiang and Wang Shih-cheng as Premier.

It is contended that this program will place at the head of the Cabinet an old official whom even General Wu Pei-fu will obey, while General Chang Hsi-luan is most influential in Manchuria and is a close friend of Wang Shih-cheng. It will also give the Central government complete control over Manchuria, will stultify the opposition of General Chang Tso-lin and will pave the way for reunification, on which General Wu Pei-fu places the utmost importance.

The Chinese press forecasts the constitution of the new cabinet as follows:

Premier	Wang Shih-chen
Foreign Affairs	Dr. Wellington Koo
Finance	Wang Shih-yuan
Communications	Kao Ling-wei
Justice	Tung Kang
Interior	Tien Wen-lieh
Agriculture	Wu Chih-sun
Education	Tsai Yuan-pei
War	General Chang Shou-tseng
Navy	Li Ting-hsin

Chief of the General Staff General Liem Yuan.

Dr. W. W. Yen's name is mentioned as Minister in London.

Whether or not Wu will accept these recommendations is not known. Many of the Cabinet Ministers mentioned have had the support of Wu and are known to be friendly with him. It seems to be a question whether Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Great Britain, who arrived at Shanghai this week, will consider an appointment to a Cabinet portfolio, although his name has been mentioned in this connection for the past six months. The Cabinet situation is said to be somewhat clarified by the alleged departure for Japan of Premier Liang Shih-yi and Minister of Communications Yeh Kung-cho, Chang Tso-ling's principals in the existing Cabinet.

The large amount of reports and counter reports with regard to the general situation is such as to make them practically intelligible at this time and the actual political developments and forecasts will not be forthcoming until next week or the week following.

The latest summary is that of *Reuter's Pacific* service which hints at a possibility of a unification of the country through the juncture of the Northern and Southern governments:

The Tientsin-Pukow train service is being tentatively resumed today.

A mandate issued last night dismisses Mr. Chang Hung-nien from the post of Vice-Minister and Acting Minister of Communications.

There have been no political developments, pending replies from General Wu Pei-fu, but meanwhile there has been a marked appreciation of Chinese securities, The acceleration of trade is due not only to the ending of hostilities, but also to the defeat of General Chang Tso-ling, whose control of Peking in the last few years has strangled enterprise and has been a heavy drain on the revenues. It transpires that since the banking crisis General Chang has drawn from the Salt Revenues alone, in Tientsin 849,503 taels, in Changchun 850,000 taels and in Shanghai 686,089 taels.

Official circles are breathing more easily, although public disappointment is apparent regarding the personnel of the suggested Cabinet on the grounds that old officials are unsuited for the policy of reconstruction which is now possible.

Reports from Canton indicate the possibility of an agreement with General Wu Pei-fu, which will quickly bring about reunification. On the other hand, conflicting reports from the same place speak of the imminent downfall of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in which the government places no credence, but developments appear to be brewing there.

The Peking-Hankow line was interrupted yesterday, but it is reported that General Feng Yu-hsiang quickly suppressed the revolt, of which General Chao Chieh was the ringleader.

Foreign military authorities do not believe that General Chang Tso-lin will attempt a further stand, but will go on to Mukden as soon as he is able to transport sufficient troops to guarantee a safe return.

Telegrams from Kweichow report internal ructions regarding provincial control, but no details are available.

Chang Tso-ling, it would seem, has definitely passed from the political stage of China and at the present time is most concerned, according to news reports, with his safe return to Mukden. The last erasure of his influence is reported by the *Eastern* News Agency as a Cabinet decision to deprive the Mukden warlord of his regular as well as additional posts, to put him to trial and to appoint General Sun Lieh-chen, Tuchun of Kirin, as Tuchun of Fengtien.

The third meeting of the International Tariff Revision Commission, constituted by the Washington Confereuce, was held in Shanghai on May 9, with more than forty delegates representing fourteen nations present. It was decided to accept the proposal of China to use the prices of commodities reigning during the six months, beginning October 1, 1921, as a basis for the revision. A sub-committee to investigate and report on the yarn and piece-goods questions was formed, consisting of representatives of Great Britain, the United States, Jopan, Belgium, Holland and China.

The session of the National Christian Conference held in Shanghai during the period under review have been largely attended. The formation of a National Christian Council for the coordination of Protestant missionary effort in China with greater discretionary powers for the Chinese Christians has been approved.

The Shantung return has been obscured by the strife in the North, the only announcements being one from the Japanese Foreign Office, which is sum-

marized in the following *Eastern* News Agency report:

The Foreign Office has announced as follows:

Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires to Peking, has sent a telegraphic report to the Foreign Office that the President of China ratified the Shantung agreement on April 29.

The Chinese Government has decided to open eight cities and towns along the Shantung Railway, namely, Changtien, Fangtse, Kaomi, Weihsien, Yichuan, Poslian, Chowtsun and Chingchow.

The Prince of Wales has completed his visit in Japan and has departed enroute to England. A report in the *Kokumin* says that a plan has been formally made for a visit to Japan of the Emperor of Siam in October. The Emperor will also visit China and will be accompanied on the journey by the Empress.

The Cabinet situation in Japan continues to be muddled, according to the *Japan Advertiser*, with the opposition insisting on the resignation of the Premier and Mr. Takahashi insisting that what is needed is a reorganization. Mr. Takahashi is reported to have made the following statement at an extraodinary meeting of the Cabinet:

"There are some who citicize my policy in regard to finance and my relations with the House of Peers, but such criticisms are born of some misunderstanding or else on account of self intersts, and will all be cleared after the reorganization is effected. Under the circumstances, there is no other way to renovate the general sentiment of the people than the reorganization, and I wish my colleagues to consent to my proposition. I have already stated my opinion unofficially and I wish to hear your decision today."

He is said to have the support of Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Baron Kato, Minister of the Navy, is attempting to affect a compromise.

Approximately 2,000 men and boys paraded the streets of Tokyo carrying banners demanding an eight hour working day, recognition of the Soviet government of Russia and rights for workmen, and singing labor and revolutionary songs, in celebration of May Day, under the auspices of the Japan League of Labor, the *Japan Advertiser* reports. The police kept in close touch with the celebration and approximately 100 persons were arrested. The issue of the *Advertiser* containing the news article of the celebration was suppressed by the police for reprinting the words of the "Song of Revolution" and the "Song of the Terrorist.' The translated text of the Song of the Revolution and the *Advertiser* writes that it has been toned down from the original, reads, "Revolution is near. Revolution is near. Rise up, hundreds of thousands of men garbed in tattered clothes. Wake up, dwellers of the slums. Who are those who destroy our garden of freedom? Who are those who trample upon justice? How long must we submit to the rule of oppression and persecution? The blood circulating vigorously in our veins craves freedom. If there were no freedom we would rather choose the grave. Are our brethren not fighting for freedom in Russia?" The "Song of the Terrorist" reads: "We should not any longer submit to oppression and persecution. All Japan is now deluged with blood. Rise up, terrorists! With dynamite in hand, firm in the belief that violence should be opposed with violence, let us start rioting and insurrection and fight the issue out with the rulers. The fields and mountains are resounding with cries of victory; our fight has been won; let us solemnize the revolution." The *Advertiser* explains that the songs were not suppressed by the police.

The vanguard of the Philippine Independence Mission to the United States consisting of Manuel Quezon, ex-president of the Senate, and Sergio Osmena, speaker of the House, are enroute to Washington. General Amilio Aguinaldo, the proposed honorary chairman of the mission, has declined to serve and make the trip as he predicts that the purpose of the trip will not be accomplished. The statement of the mission, as issued in Shanghai by Mr. Quezon, has the following content:

"The Organic Act of the Philippines, passed almost unanimously by the American Congress in 1916, regardless of party lines, formally declared that the independence of the Philippines would be recognized as soon as a stable government could be established therein. The Filipino people have fully shown their ability to organize and maintain a stable government.

"Under the autonomous government set up six years ago, peace and tranquility have prevailed throughout the archipelago; elections have been honestly and orderly held, and the result thereof acquiesced in by the minority; the lives, liberty and property of all, both foreigners and nationals, have been duly and amply protected; and justice has been efficiently administered by the courts.

"Therefore, the Filipino people have more than sufficiently fulfilled the sole condition precedent to the recognition of Philippine independence, and this mission goes to the United States in the hope that America will no longer delay the performance of her own part of the agreement.

"The mission desires to convey to the people of China the Filipino people's message of good will and cooperation. The cordial relations now existing beteen the two countries should be further fostered, and the commerical ties that bind them should be strengthened more and more. There is a considerable Chinese element in the Philippines of which China can justly feel proud, and we are also to acknowledge the help it has given us in the material development of our country."

The Final Draft of the China Trade Act

The China Trade Act, as it as finally approved by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington on April 15, contains the following chief provisions:

1- Federal incorporation under a single set of known regulations. This will eliminate the confusion resulting from the attempt to apply in China under extraterritorial jurisdiction the conflicting corporate regulations of the forty-eight different states territories and dependencies, none of which were ever intended for foreign trade purposes.

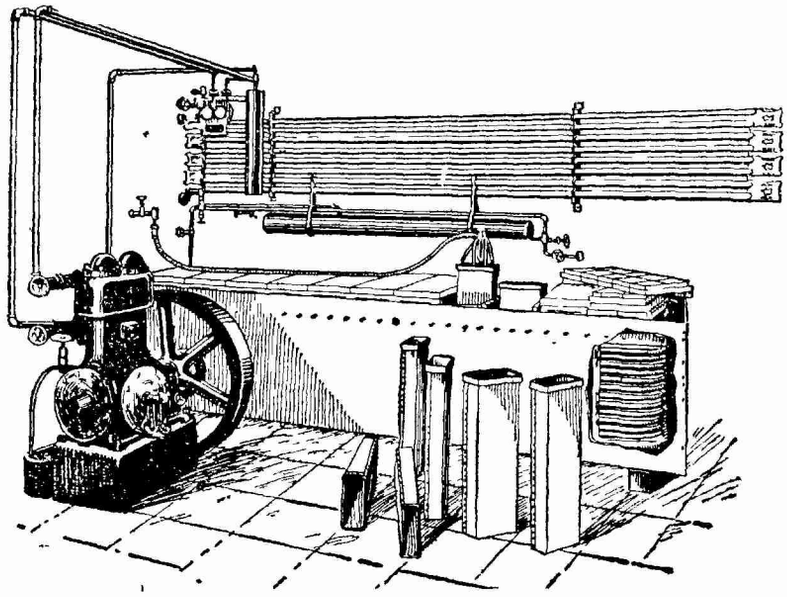
2—It provides the machinery for cooperation of Chinese and American capital in business and development enterprises with the best possible protection for the interests of both parties that it is possible to obtain under the American form of government.

3—It attempts to provide equality of taxation for the American firm in China in its competition with firms of other nationality which have been granted similar exemptions by their home governments. The taxation exemption is for companies only upon that part of their business conducted in China including Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia, the Crown Colony of Hongkong and the province of Macao. The exemptions apply to American and Chinese stockholders resident in China.

4—The head office of a China Trade Act corporation must be in China but branch offices may be established at such places as is deemed advisable. Corporations formed under this act must carry the phrase, "Fed. Inc. U. S. A." after their title.

5—The Act carries strict provisions covering the issuance of stock and the actual money or equivalent represented. Penalties are provided for violations.

6—The administration of the Act will be under the Department of Commerce through an officer known as China Trade Act Registrar the residence of whom will be in China. Appeal from the decisions



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of the Registrar must be to the Secretary of Commerce in Washington who may affirm modify or set aside.

7—Legal actions arising under this Act may be heard in the U. S. Court for China, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or any federal district court of the United States.

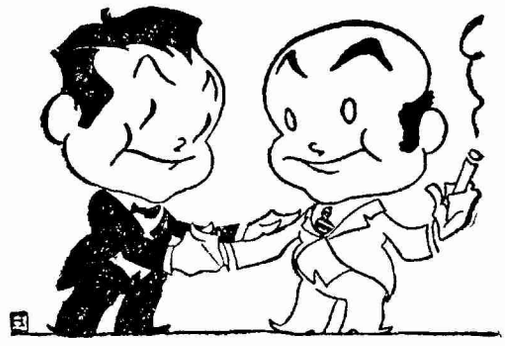
8—China Trade Act corporations may be formed by five or more individuals, a majority of whom are American citizens. The president, treasurer or secretary or corresponding officers must also be American citizens.

9—Regulations for putting the China Trade Act into effect have already been drafted so there should be no untoward delay after the Act has received the President's signature.

10—One of the chief benefits to be derived from the Act is that it provides for local control of American business with responsibility upon those American business men in the field who are responsible for the pioneering work. Although Congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal the Act it probably will remain in force until extra-territoriality is abolished at which time all foreign business will automatically come under the control of the Chinese government. The duration of a China Trade Act corporation shall be for a period of twenty-five years but it may be successively extended. A registration fee which will be determined by the Department of Commerce will be charged by the Corporation Registrar. It is the purpose of the government to make such fees cover as nearly as possible the cost of operating the office of Registrar. China Trade Act corporations will be subject to the U. S. Federal capital tax of $1 upon each $1,000 of capitalization.

Who's Who in China

Tu Chi-hsuan, Managing Editor of the Yi Shih Pao (Social Welfare), Peking.
(杜竹宣)



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Tu Cho-ksuan was born in 1883 at Enhsien in Shantung. He is a Catholic. He attended the North China Christian Union College at Pei Tung-chow for eight years. After graduation he was on the faculty for three years (between 1905 and 1907) at the same college, teaching history and mathematics.

In 1908 he jointed the Reform Society, organized by Mr. Thwing, and remained with it for four years. In 1912 he joined the Ta Kung Pao of Tientsin as editor, and remained with the paper until 1916, when he started the Yi Shih Pao of Tientsin.

Four months later he established the Peking Yi Shih Pao with the assistance of several friends. Today the Tientsin Yi Shih Pao has a daily circulation of 15,000 and the Peking Yi Shih Pao prints 14,000 copies. They are the largest papers in the two cities and wield considerable influence locally. Actively managing the Peking Yi Shih Pao, Mr. Tu also retains a control over the Tientsin paper.

The work for the Reform Society prepared him to be a journalist. The society carried on an anti-opium, and anti-liquor campaign under the able direction of Mr. Thwing, and Mr. Tu was entrusted with the task of preparing propaganda articles for the press. Mr. Thwing and Mr. Tu went to Kwang-tung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Yunnan and Kweichow to investigate the poppy conditions, and many pamphlets were published by them jointly.

The society was his journalistic training ground. The leading newspapers in Peking and Tientsin thus became acquainted with his literary ability. Finally he was engaged by the Ta Kung Pao as its Tientsin editor. During his connection, that paper was most prosperous commercially.

Realizing that he could not advocate his policy in a paper owned by others, he started the Yi Shih Pao with the cooperation of a few friends whose ideas on politics and other public affairs were similar to his. Soon after the organization of the Yi Shih Pao he laid down the rule for editorial guidance. He adopted impartiality and fairness as that rule.

During the Anfu time, his paper at Peking was closed by the authorities, and he had to flee to the Legation Quarters for safety where he stayed for more than two months. During the fight for supremacy between Chihli and Anfu forces in the summer of 1920, he was being closely watched by the Anfu detectives and his life was in constant danger.

The Chinese Family

China has had in the past many critics and advisers, but certainly very few interpreters of her hoary institution and civilization. Particularly the Western observer, nine times out of ten is inclined to hurl his hasty generalization of anything that smacks of antiquity from China. Thomas W. Lamont, in making a well-taken criticism in the *New York Times* regarding ancestor worship in China, had the following to say: "The practice of ancestor worship as it is carried on today must change if China is to come into her own." He went on further to say "If China is as anxious to become a modern industrial state as some of her business friends would have her to be, no doubt she would cast ancestor worship aside overnight. Dr. Sing Ting Su, has made the best retort to this criticism of Mr Lamont's in his new book on *The Chinese Family System*, International Press, New York.

Dr. Su says few people realize that the ancestor worship is an outstanding feature of the Chinese family system of today. For China to cast this aside overnight would be as fatal as for Europe and America to throw overboard in a day the social institutions developed under the influence of Christianity.

As Dr. Su has succinctly pointed out in the chapter on ancestor worship, "The ancestral temple of the 'greater family' group, besides serving as a center of cooperative enterprises and of mutual aid, and as a court and public educational center, also serves as a social center and, needless to say, fulfills the function of a church in Western

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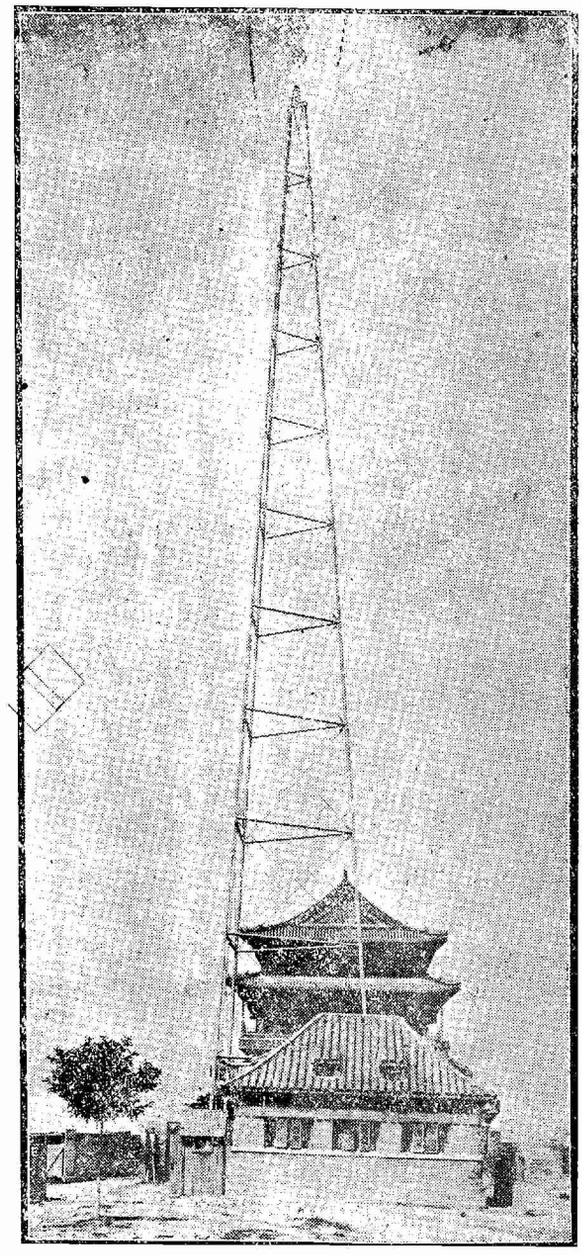

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countries. In it every important event of life is celebrated. Every child born in the group has the date of its birth registered in family record kept here, and a few months later when the child is given a name, the ceremony is also held in the temple. Every newly wedded couple must come here after the marriage ceremony to pay homage to their ancestors. Here every death must be registered." This is the essential point to bear in mind, "The ancestral temple is the center of the social lief of the 'greater family'."

To be sure there are serious defects in the Chinese family. That is something both Dr. Su and the reviewer will not deny, according to the *China Review* in its issue of April 1922. But these serious defects can be modified and are being modified to suit the modern conditions.

Briefly, the moral code developed out of the family system can be reduced to three articles of faith, known in Chinese as San Kang: 1—Absolute duty of loyalty to the state; 2—Filial piety and ancestor worship; 3—Inviolibility of marriage and absolute loyalty between the wife and husband. These three cardinal virtues constitute the essence and the source of real inspiration in the Chinese civilization. It was this divine duty of loyalty that gave solidarity and stability to the family, to the social or civic order and to the state in China. And these are the very fundamentals of a perfect social democracy which the West has been trying hard to attain, ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Su's book is a distinct contribution in this direction and we commend it to any of our readers who desire to know something of the nature and function of the Chinese family system, past and present. It is an especially interesting study for a foreigner who seeks to understand how "For many hundreds of years the Chinese family system worked satisfactorily among millions of people."

I. F. Marcosson in Shanghai

I. F. Marcosson, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, who holds the record as the most famous interviewer of the world is in Shanghai this week, enroute to the Philippines, and South China. Mr. Marcosson while in Japan interviewed the Prince Regent, who, it is reported has never given an interview to any person before. He has had similar records elsewhere in his travels.

While Mr. Marcosson is a well-known American journalist he fought in the British army during the world war, and has traveled all over the world, attending many of the great conferences, having recently come from the Washington Conference and is now in the East, studying the eastern question on behalf of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

He has been in the East four months, investigating the political and economical sides of the question and in giving out some advice to the Chinese had the following to say: "If she does not want to forfeit the goodwill of the Anglo-Saxon world, especially that of America, which was made so apparent at the Conferencc," said he, "she must get a stable government. She must do away with all these cliques and this continuous internecine warfare."

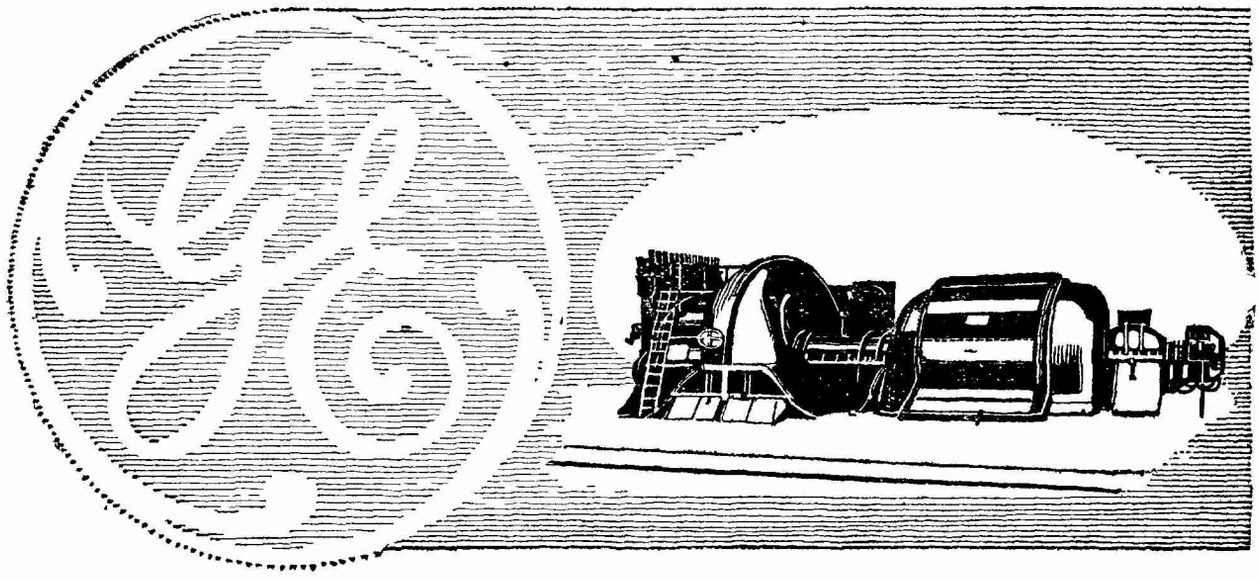
One more point he made about the Conference, and with the whole-heartedness of those Americans who really know the British. He said: "The biggest thing the Conference did was to show the coordination existing between Britain and America, to a degree even greater than during the war, when they fought together. This, mark you, although it was a state of affairs extremely unpleasant to France and Japan, shows it up all the stronger."

National Christian Council Organized

The organization of a National Christian Council to coordinate the workings of the Protestant missions in China, both those conducted by foreigners and Chinese, constituted the leading accomplishment of the National Christian Conference, which opened in Shanghai on Tuesday, May 2, and closed on Thursday, May 11. The formation of the body was approved unanimously and doctrinal matters were disposed of in a general confession of faith. This Council takes over the workings of the China continuation Committee.

The conference has attracted a gathering of more than 1,000 Chinese and foreign missionaries from all parts of the nation, in addition to visitors from the Philippines, Hawaii, Japan, and the United States. The various subjects covered were prepared by experts and their reports were presented as a part of the proceedings. The most noticeable tendency in the entire meeting was that of a unification of all Chinese Christians into a National Chinese Christian Church, seeking to abolish denominational and doctrinal matters.

The conference was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, of the China Continuation Committee, as



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permanent chairman. The vice chairmen elected were: Dr. Harold Balme, Rev. K. T. Chung and Rev. P. F. Price. Dr. David Yui was selected as chairman of the business committee.

Dr. Wellington Koo Returns to Attend National Conference

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Great Britain and one of China's delegates to the Washington Conference, returned to Shanghai on Wednesday of this week and after a brief visit in this city will proceed to Peking to attend a Conference which has been called for the purpose of considering the new situation produced in China by the Washington conference. Dr. Koo is living temporarily at 18c Burkill Road. He is accompanied by Mrs, Koo and Balfour Hughes Koo, his son born during the Washington Conference. In addition to his participation in the general meetings of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions, Dr. Koo participated as one of China's delegates in the conversations with the Japanese delegates on the settlement of the Shantung Questiom Dr. Koo was noncommittal when asked regarding the rumor current to the effect that he has been offered the post of foreign minister in the new Peking Cabinet.

China's Trade With America Increasing

China's imports from the United States during the month of March show an increase of $2,100,000 gold dollars, over the month previous, with a total of G. $9,500,000 as compared with G. $7,400,000 for the month of February, according to a cablegram from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce received by the office of the American Commercial Attache. The percentage of increase was 28.378 percent. China's exports to America showed an increase of 2.41 percent, or G. $200,000, the total being G. $8,500,000 in March against $8,300,000 in February.

An increase of activity in all automobile and railroad industries is reported with general prices firm, and a slow rise unlikely. Coal and textile prices are said to be unchanged and an increased activity in steel is noted.

The complete figure for the first quarter of 1922 are:

1922	Imports into China	Exports to U. S.
January	G. 7,600,000	G. $10,600,000
February	7,400,000	8,300,00
March	9,500,000	8,500,000
Total	G. $24,500,000	G. $27,400,000

Men and Events

The Sin Wan Pao Company, 19 Hankow Road, Shanghai gave a luncheon in honor of T. F. Millard and J. B. Powell, on Tuesday, May 9, 12:30 clock. at the May Lee restaurant, 139 Hankow Road.

The American University Club of Shanghai will give a luncheon on Friday, at which time I. F. Marcosson of the *Saturday Evening Post*, now in Shanghai, will be guest of honor. The luncheon will be given at the Carlton Cafe, at 12:15 o'clock.

Clarence J. Spiker, formerly U. S. Vice-Consul at Shanghai, and later Chinese Secretary to the American Legation, Peking, was in Shanghai last week enroute to his new post at Chungking. Mr. Spiker will be U. S. Consul at Chungking, Szechuen province.

J. B. Burrows, a member of the staff of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, Shanghai, and Word Leigh of the Koster Company, departed on Friday, May 12, on the *s. s. Sakaki Maru* for Dairen, enroute to North China, Harbin, and Russia.

Dr. Fong F. Sec, the English editor of the Commerial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, departed for America on Sunday, May 7, on the *s. s. Keystone State*, on an extended trip. Dr. Sec while in America will receive the honorary degree of the Doctor of Laws from Pomona College, California.

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Hoosier State, S'hai, June 24. (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H'kong
Empire State, S'hai, May 10. (105)
Hoosier State, S'hai, June 23. (105)
Golden State, S'hai, June 25. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Pine Tree State, S'hai, May 18. (1)
Wanatchee, S'hai, June 1. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, June 1. (1)

From San Francisco Los Angeles
Japan ports
West Chopaka, S'hai, May 21. (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila
West Chopaka, S'hai, May 23. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Keystone State, S'hai, May 7. (1)
Silver State, S'hai, May 21. (1)
Pine Tree State, S'hai, June 4. (1)
Wanatchee, S'hai, June 18. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, June 2. (1)

For Manila & Hongkong
Hanawa, Shanghai, May 20. (10)

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Hoosier State, S'hai, June 4. (105)
Golden State, S'hai, June 25. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Empire State, S'hai, May 30. (105)
Hoosier State, S'hai, June 24. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Keystone State, S'hai, May 7. (1)
Silver State, S'hai, May 21. (1)
Pine Tree State, S'hai, June 4. (1)
Wanatchee, Shanghai, June 18. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, June 2. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Pine Tree State, S'hai, May 18. (1)
Wanatchee, Shanghai, June 1. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, June 15. (1)

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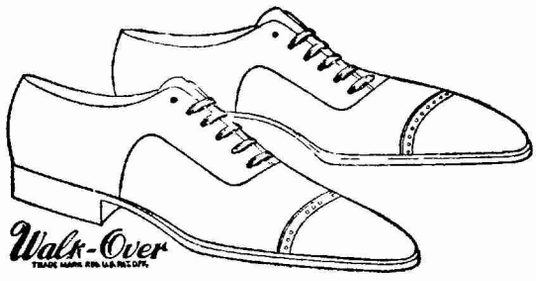

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The foundation stone of the Navy Y M. C. A. building to be erected at the corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads, was laid on Monday afternoon, May 8 Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. delivered the principal address. Many visiting, foreign and resident Y. M. C. A. Overseas workers were present on this occassion.

The Shanghai branch of the China Association held its annual meeting at the Shanghai Club on Tuesday afternoon, May 3. A review of the year's work was made and phases of various subjects were touched upon including the Washington Conference, the Japanese income tax, tribute to the late Sir Everard Fraser, and the new committee for the year elected. Sir Edward Pearce presided over the meeting.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, American engineer who came to China in connection with the Yellow River project, is to receive the Second Class Order of the Chiaho in recognition of his valuable services rendered while in China. Dr. Waddell returned to America last year by way of India and Egypt, and from there to Italy, where, according to report he was received in audience by the King. Mr. Waddell is now in New York.

A summary of the year's work of the American Woman's Club will be made at the last formal meeting of the year, at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday afternoon, May 16, at 4 o'clock. This will be the last formal meeting of the club for the year. The heads of the various departments will submit their reports and the next meeting of the club will be in the form of a garden party at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer on Saturday afternoon, May 27. Details of the form of entertainment will be given later.

According to a report, the Admiral Line is maintaining the conference rate and has introduced no reduction in freight rates, despite the fact that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Toyo Kaisen Kaisha, the Canadian Steamship Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Struthers and Dixon, have reduced their rates. The company is reported to be placed under the restraint of the United States Shipping Board rates together with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Struthers and Dixon.

In an address before the thirty-fifth annual dinner of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Chief of the Naval Operations, U.S.N., predicted a twenty to forty year extension at the end of the present naval holiday. In commenting on the work of the association in China, Japan, and India and the Far East in general, Mr. Coontz said there was a growing unity between the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans, through the work of the American missionaries. He said India was becoming Christianized faster than ancient Rome.

The Women's Overseas League held its meeting on Friday afternoon last week, at the home of the president, Miss Helen Sanger, who is returning to the States at an early date. Mrs. Charles M. Campbell of the American School, was unanimously elected as her successor. The office of a vice-president was created at this meeting with Mrs. Clement J. Smith elected. Mrs. Harry Peyton-Griffin, a recent arrival in Shanghai from London, gave several readings at the meeting including selected poems from "The Red Laugh," by Gerve Beronti, and readings from "Robert of Cicily." She also told of war work in England.

The report and balance sheet of The Bank of Canton, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1921, to be presented to the shareholders at the eleventh annual general meeting, Hongkong, on April 22, has just been issued. The bank's authorized capital sterling is £1,200,000, and maintains branches in Canton, Shanghai, Bangkok, Batavia Bombay, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Sourabaya, Samarang, and in San Francisco, New York. London, Honolulu, Canada and Yokohama. The officers of the bank are. Look Poong Shan chief manager; Quan Shu John, chief accountant, and Li Po Kwai, Li Sing Ku, and Chang Fu Cheung, directors.

Junius B. Wood, special correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, recently left New York. for Europe, enroute to Egypt, India and the Far East. Mr Wood will have the distinction of being the first American war correspondent to visit India. He was in the Far East several months ago visiting Japan, China, South Sea Island and Siberia. Mr. Wood is a graduate of the University of Michigan and began his first foreign service in 1914 at Vera Cruz, New Mexico. He was one of the first accredited correspondents attached to the American Expeditionary Forces, and also accompanied the American Army of Occupation to Coblenz, doing work at the Peace Conference.

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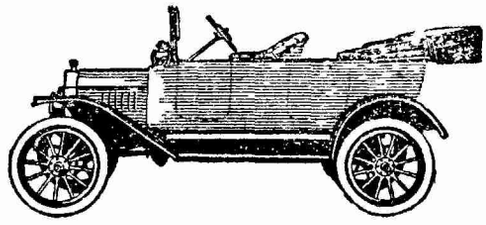

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Of late the industrial activities of Szechuen province are worthy of notice, a steel plant which has been proposed for some time past, will be in operation in Chungking within a few months. For the exploitation of the natural resourses of the province, many industrial firms have been organized in the different parts of the province, besides a comprehensive plan has just been formulated for the improvement of the Upper Yangtze waterways. It intends to minimize the danger of the river to its lowest possible degree. An official commission has been formed to discuss the ways and means for the execution of the plan. It is to be hoped that as a result of the expansion of such undertakings, much soldier labor will be utilized, and a scheme will be foreshadowed to bring about the realization of the disbanding of soldiers in the future.

"Vampire's Prey" the first film produced in China by the China Film Corporation, is being shown this week at the Olympic Theater, Bubbling Well Road, twice nightly. In seeing the picture one would be prone to compare it with the first attempt at a film production in America some years ago. The entire film is strictly Chinese and the plot of the story is that of a young Chinese girl from one of the local colleges who is seriously hurt in a motor car accident and is taken to the hospital and placed under the care of a doctor. While convalescing their friendship ripens into love and later the usual vampire enters the scene, causing complications. The picture is shown in six episodes. The Chinese attempt at Western "slang" and love-making gives the picture humor in many ways to the foreign audience. The characters chosen give a creditable performance.

News from North China

The 15th U. S. Infantry team won from the Tientsin Japanese team by the score of 4 to 1 in the baseball game played on Sunday afternoon. Captain Hutchinson was the pitcher for the Army team while Ando was in the box for the Japanese.

M. T. Liang, former Minister of Communications, was appointed by a Mandate on April 26, to be director general of the commission to take over from the British authorities Weihaiwai. Mr. Liang was High Adviser to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference.

Hsiung Hsi Ling, former Prime Minister and now President of the Chihli River Commission, Tientsin, has decided to leave China for the United States and Europe on July 2 from Shanghai on his world tour. He will be accompanied by Madame Hsiung and two secretaries, T. S. Wei and S. Chang.

The question of the selection of a successor to Sir Reginald Gamble, foreign associate chief inspector of the Salt Inspectorate, at Peking, is still pending. Sir Reginald has to leave for England soon on account of illness. Several Britishers of good standing were suggested for the appointment, but the British Legation has objected to them.

The President in a Mandate issued on April 26, conferred upon Dr. C. T. Wang, director general of the Shantung Reorganization Commission, the first class Ta Shou Chia Ho Decoration in recognition of his meritorious work for the redemption of the railway in Shantung and for the recovery of other rights in that province.

Prominent Chinese who are interested in the Red Cross work, are getting busy making preparations to sending Red Cross Corps to the field in the event of the commencement of hostilities between Chihli and Fengtien Many motor cars have been collected for the purpose. Madame Hsiung Hsi Ling is heading the movement in North China.

P. H. B. Kent, president of the Tientsin branch of the St. George's Society, has received a reply to the telegram sent to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of last Saturday's reception to the effect that the "Prince of Wales thanks all present at St. George's Day Ball for their telegram which His Royal Highness greatly appreciated. Private secretary."

A fortnight ago, the residence of General Chin Yun-peng, former Prime Minister, in the British Concession at Tientsin, according to the press report, was robbed by armed men. In reply to inquiries from his relatives, General Chin merely says: "I am enjoying myself as usual and my house has never been entered by any robber since my retirement from politics."

Copper notes, according to the *Chung Mei News*, have shown a decided depreciation as a result of the impending hostilities. The Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Peking and Tientsin have succeeded in raising $300,000 thousand dollars for the government banks to maintain the circulation of these notes, and the market has therefore improved considerably.

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The foreign staff of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration was entertained by T. H. Tang, new director of the railway, at a Chinese dinner at the Tung Hua Hotel at Peking. Mr. Tang was assisted by the assistant director, Mr. Shoei, the traffic manager, Tsien Yung and the head of the general service, Mr. Shen. All of the foreign members of the administration were present.

The criminal case of Mussakahn was called on the afternoon of April 27, in the British Supreme Court sitting at Tientsin, The Judge from Shanghai arrived at the city a few days ago. Mussakahn is charged with killing a fellow countryman, an Indian, in Kansu Province, a year ago. All the witnesses have been specially brought down to Tientsin from Kansu to attend the trial.

Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, has successfully answered the charges made against him by the Short-term Loan Commission with Tung Kung, as chairman. It is said that there is lack of evidence against him on the specific counts. Pan Fu, former Vice-Minister of Finance, has likewise satisfactorily answered the charges in an interview with the judicial authorities at the residence of General Chang Chin-hui at Peking. Chang and Pan have returned to Tientsin.

The *Asiatic* News Agency reports that "during a recent conversation in the British Legation about the subject, Sir Beilby Alston announced that it is not the intention of the legation authorities to impose any man who is disliked by the Chinese government, so that it is sincerely hoped that the subject will be solved through diplomatic courses with mutual satisfaction as the proposed selection of Mr. Strickland is being strongly opposed by several department chiefs as well as by important foreign officials of the Salt Administration."

Issac F. Marcosson, travelling correspondent of the *Saturday Evening Post*, was entertained by the International Press Association at a reception on the afternoon of April 25 at Peking. The guest was introduced to the Chinese guests by Wang Li-yuan, who expressed pleasure on behalf of his Chinese colleages at the opportunity of meeting and entertaining the distinguished American journalist. B. Lenox Simpson translated Mr. Wang's speech for the benefit of the foreigners. Mr. Marcosson in response spoke on the subject of interviewing.

A new cutting of the Hai Ho, the principal river in Chihli for sea communication, at a place called Tomb Reach, is being excavated by the Hai Ho Conservancy Board. This cutting, when completed, will be 9,000 feet in length, 380 to 390 feet wide, and have a depth of water of seventeen feet at ordinary high water, and nineteen feet at spring tides. Its construction involves the expropriation of 1,400 mou of land, and the excavation of about 600,000 fang of soil, making a channel some twenty-four feet deep. The cutting is expected to be open at the end of 1923. It will eliminate four troublesome bends in the river.

At a meeting held on the noon of April 22 at the Oriental Hotel at Peking, a Peace and Order Society was formed for the protection of Peking in the event of hostilities between Chihli and Fengtien forces in its neighborhood. The meeting was called by the proprietor of the hotel. Most of the civic interests were represented including the Y. M. C. A. It was resolved at the meeting that the soldiers of the contending armies should be kept out of Peking and that due measures should be taken to insure an adequate food supply if all the efforts at mediation should fail. A joint telegram was sent to General Chang Tso-ling, General Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu urging them to avoid war, and at the same time setting forth their desires as expressed in the foregoing.

Peking, April 28, 1922.

News from Central China

Thirty motor trucks and some 5,000 cases of gasoline have been purchased from a foreign firm in Hankow by General Wu Pei-fu to be employed for military transport. A batch of thirty chauffeurs from Hankow escorted the trucks to Paotingfu this week, where they will help in the warfare with Fengtien troops.

The new building of the Kuling American School is now completed, and is proving a valuable and attractive asset to the Kuling estate. The school is also constructing a playground in front of the school building at an expense of $5,000. During the summer, the grounds will be open to the general community. According to the annual report of the Kuling Council, there are now about 500 taxpayers in Kuling.

At the telegraphic call of the British Consul at Kiukiang, *H. M. S, Cockchafer* left Hankow on April 27, for Kiangsi. It is rumored that expeditionary forces of Canton have already approached Tayulin in Kiangsi. Kuomingtang members are reported to have arrived at Kiukiang and Hukow region in

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large number, and their activities are precipitating a panic in Kiangsi province. Details of the Kiangsi imbroglio are not yet available here.

The latest addition to the large fleet of river steamers on service between Ichang and Chunnking is the steamer *Wanhsien*, the first vessel on the upper Yangtze to fly the house-flag of Butterfield and Swire. The news steamer was constructed at Glasgow especially for service on the gorges of the Yangtze. The steamer arrived in Hankow last Friday from Shanghai on her maiden voyage, and has proceeded to Ichang from Hankow.

Railway traffic on the Peking-Hankow line has been in continual interruptions during the past two weeks, owing to mobilizing movements by General Wu Pei-fu. All available trains have been reserved for military use, and traveling on this line has become an unusual nuisance, according to some foreign travelers from the north. Troops and soldiers are in evidence everywhere along the line, and little accommodation is provided for passengers.

A party of members of the Japanese House of Peers at Tokyo will be visiting Hankow next May on a pleasure trip. The various Japanese organizations in Hankow are making arrangements for their entertainment during their stay here. The party will visit Tsingtau, Tsinan, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and lastly Manchuria. Chinese officials in Wuchang are also considering plans for their reception when they pass here.

The situation in Szechuen is stable in spite of the present uprising in the north. The garrison commissioner at Ichang has sent a deputy to Wuchang to explain to the Tuchun that all is well in the west. There is no sign of the Szechuenese planning further hostile movements against Hupeh. The peace which was concluded with the Szechuenese a short time ago will probably stand the strain of a great temptation to break it.

A meeting was held in Changsha this week by General Chao Heng-ti who invited members of the Chinese and foreign communities of Changsha to discuss famine relief questions. There were present the various consuls, foreign missionaries, and Chinese officials and gentry. After considerable discussion, it was decided that a famine relief benefit should be held in Changsha to raise the needed fund for relieving famine in Hunan province.

A famine relief surtax has been imposed on wine and tobacco revenues in Hupeh for the purpose of raising famine relief funds for southern and central provinces. The Hupeh Wine and Tobacco Revenue Department has announced that the surtax will begin on May 1 to be in force for one year. Steps are being taken by the wine and tobacco guilds of Hankow to effectively oppose the surtax, which they believe will go to serve the interests of militarists.

Taking advantage of the upheaval in north China, General Lieh-chun, former governor of Kiangsi, is again planning to launch his attack on Kiangsi with the view to regaining his former position in his home province. General Chen Kwang-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsi, has telegraphed to Peking asking for instruction to cope with the new situation. He has also perfected arrangements with Hupeh for cooperative defence in the event of fighting along Kiangsi border.

To offset the growing influence of Chang Hsun, the monarchical leader, on the Yangtze, the tuchuns of Hupeh, Kiangsi and Kiangsu have arrived at terms whereby these three Yangtze provinces will unite in their defence measures against Chang Hsun, who is now entrenching himself in Anhwei province. Chang Hsun has been repeatedly recommended to the government by Chang Tso-lin for the post of High Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley.

General Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan, has sent an emissary to Loyang to interview General Wu Pei-fu with the request that Chihli troops stationed in or near Hunan be withdrawn at once, inasmuch as Hunan can now take charge of defence work at Yochow. General Wu is said to have acquiesced in their request, and is ordering the withdrawal of Chihli troops from Yochow to reinforce the Chihli front in the North, in their present struggle with the Fengtien faction.

The Ming Sheng Iron and Steel Company of Hankow is now winding up its business. The company was promoted by General Sun Wu, one of the noted revolutionaries of 1911, who is now in retirement from official life, and a group of retired officials. Owing to adverse conditions befalling the company since its organization some three years ago, the board of directors of the company have decided upon winding up its business by refunding shareholders the amount of capital deposited in banks.

Having failed to obtain money from the Chinese Bankers Association and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, General Wu Pei-fu has now turned to the authorities of Hupeh demanding the handling over of the

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capital of the Hupeh Government Mint amounting to $1,600,000. As the latter fund was the security of the Hupeh provincial loan bonds issued two years ago, the Provincial Assembly has strongly protested to appropriating this fund for military purposes.

Large shipments of green tea of this year's crop in Hupeh districts are arriving in Hankow and tea merchants at Hankow are considering plans for disposing of them in Chinese markets, there being little prospect of the export market being enlivened. This year's crop is stated to be satisfactory, and with the improved political conditions in the tea districts in Hupeh, transportion of tea to Hankow markets has been much facilitated. General lawlessness and brigandage has been less in evidence with the improved system of protection by the authorities.

The delegates of district Chambers of Commerce of Hupeh now attending the conference of the Provincial Associated Chamber of Commerce at Hankow are continuing their regular sessions. It was recently decided that Committees should be named to thoroughly investigate the corruptions of the time-worn system of tax collection by likin depots in Hupeh with the view of making constructive suggestions to the government for eliminating official corruptions. It was also resolved that the mining properties, which constitute the reserve of the Hupeh Provincial Specie Bank, should be redeemed from the Government Mining Bureau to be placed under the control of the bank so as to stabilize the cash-note currency issued by the bank.

A second series of meetings was held in Hankow on Monday and Tuesday by mission representatives from various missions in Central China under the Chairmanship of Rev. Brownell Gage of Changsha, Hunan. The great problem brought forth for discussion was the consolidation of mission educational enterprises in various parts of Central China into a union Christian University of Central China. A spirit of union and more efficient coordination of mission educational interests was manifested by all mission representatives, who are looking forward for the realization of a union University scheme. The proposal was originally announced by the China Educational Commission which visited Central China last winter from America and Britain. The proposed university will include faculties of arts and science, theology and medicine. It is also proposed to commence on a comparatively small scale, gradually building up a complete organization.

Hankow, May 30, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

May 4 Washington report says House of Representatives has adopted new immigration bill limiting the number of aliens to three percent of their particular nationality resident in the United States in 1910.——London report says fighting at Kilkenny is reported as worst yet, insurgents invading city and fortifying public buildings.

May 5. Commander Kentworthy in the House of Commons declares it is useless to plan peace when Japanese makes peace futile in regard to their troops in Siberia.——London report says L. Malone suggests that remainder of Boxer Indemnity should be commuted and applied to education of Chinese students in Great Britain and sending competent English persons to China to study and report conditions there.——The engineering employees are slow to resume work and are unwilling to accept work, according to London report.——Berlin report says German-Atlantic, German-South American and East European Telegraph Companies arrange a scheme of amalgamation with increased capital.

May 6. Genoa report says Soviets not delighted with decisions reached at Genoa Conference.——London report says conference of the pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty headquarters staffs in Dublin result in declaration of four days truce with view to giving opportunity to discover a basis for army unification.——Washington report says John Basset Moore, will represent the United States on the Rules of Warfare Commission authorized by the Armaments Conference.——Paris dispatch says note has been received from United States suggesting the repayment of French debt to America in thirty years with interest at four percent.

International Banking Corporation

Capital .....U. S. $10,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..U. S. $ 5,195,000
Reserve for Dividends .....U. S. $ 600,000

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, *Manager.*
1A Kiukiang Road,
SHANGHAI

20-452

May 8. Paris dispatch says rumor current French are afraid that Italy and Britain will recognize Soviet independently.——The revised budget of Germany for 1922 included 141,000,000,000 paper marks, corresponding to the 720,000,000 gold marks fixed by the Reparations Commission as Germany's cash payment to the allies for 1922, which with other reparations makes a total of 226,000,000,000 marks.——Basil Mathews returning from Geneva says morphine problem is much more world-wide than the cocaine problem at present, because of its enormous effects in the Far East as well as Western Europe and America.

May 10. Genoa report says the peacemaking role is trying at present time with Lloyd George denying he predicted the entente's end.——Disease still rife in Russia and drastic efforts are being made to cope with it by Relief Commissions.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The principle event since our last circular was issued, is, with the exception of the "Milliteristic Bubble" the sharp advance of 150 points for spot in Mid-Americans, due to the bad crop reports, in consequence of which Indian and China staples advanced in sympathy thereto. Domestic business has been limited on account of holders refusing to sell at the ruling prices. As to July/August, we are still of the opinion that prices must stiffen as local stocks are small and cannot be increased from the present level by shipments from the interior marts.

Aside from the World's general speculative future, the chief developments for the past week has been further rains and cold winds in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces and along the Yangtsze Valley, but on the other hand, conditions in the cotton growing sections are much better than some people seem to think. Whatever may be the final outturn of the crop, there are several months of trouble ahead in store for it. Meanwhile, we do not think that present prices for July/August can be considered too high if the holders in the World markets will only market their holdings gradually in sympathy with weather conditions from now on until the new crop matures, and even if the crop should prove to be large, it will probably not exert any pressure until well on in the fall. The market will be very susceptible in the near future to weather conditions and will naturally prevent any aggressive operations on the Bear side.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we continue to feel that the outlook is in favor of higher prices and we think that declines, for the present, should be looked upon as temporary reactions.

Yarn:—Since our last report our market has been generally weak, with a further decline of two to three taels from last week's level. As to the future tendency of the market, we still adhere to our opinion of higher prices when the trouble up North is adjusted.

Liverpool, May 4, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American,	Spot	11.03	Pence
,, ,,	July	10.84	,,
,, ,,	October	10.76	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 4, 1922.

New York Market:—

July	18.76	Cents
October	18.90	,,
December	18.95	,,
January	18.74	,,
March	18.82	,,
Spot	19.75	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, May 3, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 492	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May	,, 352	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, May	,, 397	,, ,,

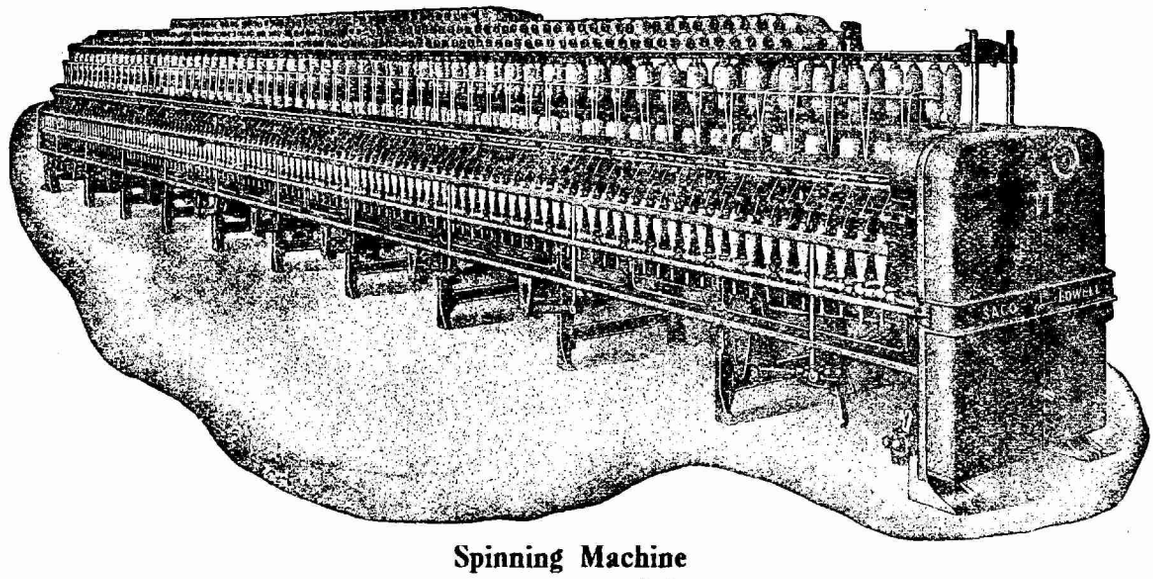
Market:—*Setady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow	Tls. 35.50	
Shanghai	,, 33.00	
,, M-ginned,	,, 33.00	
Taichong	,, 34.00	

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by

Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Agents in China

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

中華懋業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China, April 12, 1919.

Authorized Capital *U. S. $10,000,000*
Paid-up Capital *U. S. $ 5,000,000*

Head Office: PEKING

Branches:
Hankow, Harbin, Manila,
Peking, Shanghai, Shihkiachwang,
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No. 11A Nanking Road
Telephone Nos. Central 5841, 5842 & 5843.
E. KANN, *Manager*
SOOTH K. SHEN, *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

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37 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

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20-453

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Taomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyange how..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tschimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, May 9, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s 1928	99.80
Victory Bonds		4¾'s 1922-23	100.60
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's 1925	115⅛
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's 1931	106¼
New York City		4¼ 1965	107
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Common			17
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			11⅞

The Lumber Market

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on May 1, 1922.

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai. Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	55.00
Native Pine Planks—Over 1" thick 8' to 12'	45.00
less than 1" thick 8' to 12'	50 00
Lauan (Philippine) 6" wide	75.00
8/10" wide	80.00
12" wide	85 00
With increase of Tls 5 00 for every additional 2" in width over 12."	
Teak—in sawn squares	Nominal.
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide	125.00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	

Hewn Logs

White Ash (Sen)	70.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	70.00
Katsura	70.00
Oak	75.00

Laths

1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9.00 per 1,000 pieces

T. & G. Flooring	*No. 1*	*No. 2*
	Shanghai Tls.	
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	88.00	63.00
,, 1" x 6"	90.00	64.00
,, 1¼" x 4"	100.00	
,, 1¼" x 6"	100.00	
Chinese Pine in lengths of 8' to 12'		
Pine 1" x 4", 1" x 6", & 1" x 5"	55.00	
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2", 3", 4" & 5"	155 00	
Oak ¾" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	Nominal
Oak Parquot cut to length 3' or less 1" x 2" & x 3"	155.00	
Oak ½" x 2" & ¾" x 3" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	
Teak 1" x 2", 1" x 3" & 1" x 4"	Nominal	

Weekly Silk Market Report

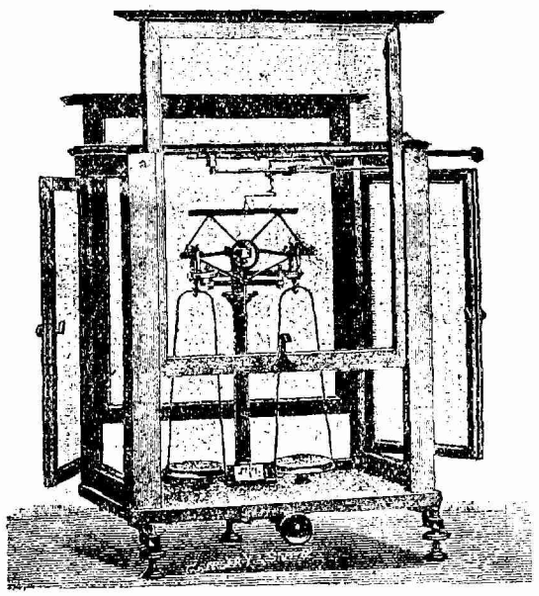
China Steam Filatures: Europe was again the principal buyer of New Silk. A few hundred bales have changed hands on the basis of Taels 1270 for Double Deer 12/22 Some activity was also shown by American buyers, and purchases were reported on the basis of 1140 for Yuen Yuen. Practically all desirable old Silk has been sold.

Tsatlees: Several hundred bales have been contracted for both for America and Europe. On the 4th at Taels 1055 for May Hun Yue, and on the 6th 1045 were paid for some grade.

Tussahs: A purchase of 50 bales Best Chops at Taels 750, took place on the 5th. Merchants report that only a few lots remain of this crop suitable for Export. Very little is offered and only in lots of about 20 Bales, as some merchants are holding on in the hopes of higher prices.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

580	B/s	China	Steam	Filature	Comet grade	12/21 X-1	Tls. 1140
560	,,	,,	,,	,,	Double Eagle grade	13/22X-1	,, 1150
260	,,	,,	,,	,,	Centaure grade	13/22 X-1	,, 1230
280	,,	,,	,,	,,	Double Deer	13/22 X-1	,, 1270
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	Factory	9/11 X-1	,, 1377
50	,,	Meinchow	,,	,,	Dragon Horse	11/13 1	,, 1200
7	,,	Shantung	,,	,,	Black Butterfly	1	,, 1007
40	,,	Kashing Silk			Mandarin Duck	1-2	,, 860
250	,,	Tsatlee New Style			May Hun Yue	X-1-2	,, 1040
60	,,	Tussah Filatures			White Double Elephant grade		,, 750



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AND

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CHEMICALS

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

Successors to Voelkel & Schroeder A. G.

40-42 NANKING ROAD.

Consolidated Steel Corporation

GENERAL OFFICES:

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Cable Address, "Consteco, New York"

CHINA OFFICE:

Glen Line Building, 1A Peking Road

SHANGHAI

Sole Exporters of the Commercial Products of

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The Brier Hill Steel Company
Cambria Steel Company
Lackawanna Steel Company
Lukens Steel Company
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company
Republic Iron & Steel Company
Sharon Steel Hoop Company
The Trumbull Steel Company
Whitaker-Glessner Company
The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company

CONSTECO

TRADE MARK

We are prepared to give prompt attention to inquiries for all forms of iron and steel products. Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, full particulars as to size, weight, grade, packing, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Established 1872. **Fiftieth Anniversary.**

Ward's complete 50th Anniversary catalogue, giving the new low prices for 1922 on goods of standard, serviceable quality is ready to be mailed to you.

The big catalogue and our world wide service brings to your very door our great Department Store and makes your buying economical and easy.

BETTER SERVICE AT SHANGHAI.

To render a more efficient and satisfactory service to our customers in China, our Shanghai office has been completely reorganized.

WHAT THIS OFFICE MEANS TO YOU.

Our Shanghai Office does not fill orders or maintain stocks, but many samples of our merchandise are on display. Catalogues and information about our business may be obtained by communicating with us at Shanghai.

If it is not convenient for you to make remittance in American money and send your order direct to Chicago, you may remit in local Chinese currency and send your order to our Shanghai Office. Credit will be given in American gold at the current rate and the order then sent to Chicago.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

National Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
20 Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

20-455

Shipment up to May 2, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	21189 B/s	21031 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	6609 ,,	1372 ,,
White Silks	7485 ,,	9061 ,,
Yellow Silks	12123 ,,	10253 ,,
Tussahs	11813 ,,	7508 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a good demand for America. The stock is about 21,000 Bales.

Japanese Report:

When the Pool Sells

With regard to next sale of the Imperial Silk Co.'s stock, B. Watanabe, its managing director, is reported as making the following remarks:—

"Since the sellers fixed their minimum selling prices on the 22nd ult., sales in the market have been very active, until a total selling for less than three months since then reached over 3,000,000 kin, which greatly absorbed the stock that it was at last reduced to about 20,000 boxes. This has suddenly changed the general sentiment, and some people are circulating groundless rumors to create worst for their selfish uses. The most important rumor of the sort is one concerning the Imperial Silk Co. It is needless to say that the company was established to relieve the reelers and other silk men, and before its stock is disposed of, it has to naturally consider whether it may affect the market favorably or unfavorably. If it is considered that sales will work even a very slight ill effect on the market, the company will never sell its holdings. The present is not a time for selling, for if it is done now, it will surely depress the market as much as before the above sellers' decision. A time will doubtlessly come soon, when the company may sell its goods at an urgent request of the exporters, and please the foreign and Japanese peoples by it. For the rest of this business year, the arrivals will reach at least 30,000 or 40,000 boxes, which it addition to the present stock of 20,000 boxes, will make a total, which may not be so short as to necessitate the selling of the Imperial Silk Co.'s stock. On the other hand, this year's spring crop of cocoons cannot he considered as quite rich in consideration of the existing circumstances. In view of this, it is believed that a good chance will present itself sooner or later and even after the end of this business year, before which it need not dispose of its holdings from absolute necessity. Incidentally, the term of charter of the company expires in October next, but it may be renewed to any time as long as there exists a reason for its further existence."

The Crop of Cocoons.

It is learned at the Sericultural section of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that although not exactly known as yet, the total number of silkworm eggs gathered for the spring season of 1922 is estimated at a decrease of 10 or 15 percent from the figure for the same season, 1921. This decrease is attributed to the unseasonable weather prevailing lately, which has much retraded the growth of mulberry trees, while gathering of the eggs has been curtailed generally in view of the unfavorable prospects of trade.

Proposed Silk Testing House in Kobe.

It is reported from Osaka that the scheme to establish a silk testing house in Kobe is expected to soon make substantial progress. The silk industry in Western Japan has developed rapidly of late, which may be seen from the fact that in New York the Kwansai goods are better in price than the Shinshu goods. The raw silk and cocoons distributed in Kobe are increasing greatly due to the above development of the industry. The local banking system can afford to foster the industry more and more, and the harbor accommodation is claimed to be better in Kobe than in Yokohama. Still export transactions in raw silk are only confined to Yokohama only, which the local silk men think extremely regretable. The Kobe Chamber, of Commerce's men have been moving for establishing a silk testing house in Kobe and for exporting raw silk direct from the place. The agitation has made great progress, and the formation of a silk company with a capital of 10,000,000 yen will be seen soon there. Necessarily this will come before the establishment of the testing house. The foundation general meeting of the company is expected at a very early date.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to April 24th	1922)	213,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,		113,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,		206,000 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 10th, 192

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—An advance of ⅛d. in the London price of silver has to be recorded s this day last week the latest quotation being 35⅝d. The official T/T rate on Lor was raised to 3/5d. on the 5th inst. and still remains there, with business doing free 1⅛d. above this rate. Little need be said of the market locally, no new features b apparent.

Speculators have been assisted to some extent by a fair amount of Franc paper w is still offering, and a few Bills on America are also said to have been placed. The ma closes firm.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 26,570,000 a decrease of Tls. 920,0
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 38,520,000 an increase of $ 910,0
Estimated value Tls. 54,304,000 as against Tls. 65,840,000 held this time last y

†	Average rates for March	Thurs May 4	Friday May 5	Sat. May 6	Mon. May 8	Tuesday May 9	Wed May 1
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*openin closing*
T/T London	3/3.614	3/4½	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/4¾	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/5	3/5½	3/5⅝	3/5½	3/5½	3/5⅝
T/T India	260 534	265	267¾	266½	266½	264½	262½
T/T France	789.773	820	830	830	830	845	835
T/T N. Y.	72.818	74¾	75¼	76	76	75¾	75¾
T/T H'kong	74 693	73¾	73¾	73⅞	73⅞	73¾	73¾
T/T Japan	65.409	63¾	63	63	62¾	62¾	63
T/T Batavia	165.773	199½	202	202	202	202	202
T/T Straits	69.977	69	68	68	68½	68½	68½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/6.114	3/7	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/7¼	3/7¾	3/7¾	3/7¾	3/7¾	3/7⅞
6m/s ,, ,,	3/6.614	3/7½	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	839.773	870	880	880	880	895	885
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	76.818	78¾	79¾	80	80	79¾	79
4m/s ,, Docs	—	79¼	80¼	80½	80½	80¼	80

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 8	May 9	May
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35	35¼	35½	35	35⅛	35⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $.68⅞ Tls. 298³⁰	G. $. 69⅝ Tls. 299⁴⁰	G. $. 70⅛ Tls. 302⁷⁰	G. $ 69 Tls. 301⁷⁰	G $. 69½ Tls. 301¹⁰	G. $. Tls. 29
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.65	72.5875	72.6875	72.7375	72.70	72.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	5%	4½%	5%	4½%	4½
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 48
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	London on Germany	T/T 12
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 4
of Discount	3 m/s. 2½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/
,, ,,	4 m/s. 2¾%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/
,, ,,	6 m/s. 2¾%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, April 14, to April 20, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Ms. e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikuan Taels, Customs Rate Mar. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Nanking, from U. S A , March 24.

Steel, Bamboo	Pls.	778

S. S. Eastern Sailor, from U. S. A., March 23.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	300
Wheat	,,	7,500
Scales	Pcs.	2

S S. Knight Templ'er, April 6.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	123
Cotton, Raw, Bls 44	,,	156
Oil, Wood	,,	336
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	127,606

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs	26,750

To New York

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls	80
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	271

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	55
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	6
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	7
Hyson, other Ports	,,	10
Cotton, Raw, Bls 89	,,	300
Cotton, Waste	,,	130
Cotton, Yarn, Waste	,,	360
Feathers, Duck	,,	967
Hides, Buffalo	,,	823
Hides Cow	,,	1,695
Oil, Wool	,,	14
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	17
Wool, Camels'	,,	144
Wool, Sheep's	,,	524
Carpets	Pcs.	222
Skins, Doe.	,,	5,000
Skins Goat, Untanned	,,	564,362
Hats, Rush	,,	161,400

S. S. Hooster State, from U. S. A., March 27.

Copper Sheets	Pls.	24
Asparagus, Canned	,,	16
Asphalt	,,	2,325
Bleaching Powder	,,	254
Butter	,,	41
Cheese	,,	15
Fruits Canned	,,	178
Fruits, Dried	,,	69
Leather, Calf	,,	14
Leather, Sole	,,	403
Milk, Condensed	,,	362
Milk, Evaporated	,,	250
Oranges, Fresh	,,	352
Quaker Oats	,,	27
Paper, Strawboard	,,	769
Sugar, Cube	,,	150
Sugar Refined	,,	11
Canned Fruits	Doz.	93
Canned Jams	,,	96
Canned Vegetables	Pls.	386
Cigarettes	Mille	42,350
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	17,116
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs	177,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls,	215,428

S. S Arabia Maru, from U. S. A , March 25.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	31,286
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,494

S S. Nile, April 8

To Honolulu

Eggs, Preserved	Pcs	1,500

To New York

Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	3,000
Skins, Weasel	,,	11,500
Carpets	,,	132

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	2.44
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	0 22
Silk Shantung	,,	0.43
Silk Clothing	,,	0.24
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	2
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	200
Books, Printed	,,	6

S. S. Dewey, from U. S. A., March 27.

Spirits of Wine	Galls.	13,440
Oil Kerosene	,,	50,250
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	,,	13,250

S. S. Bolton Castle, from U. S. A., March 27.

Sheetings:

Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	3,040
Bath-tubs	,,	96
Machines, Numbering	,,	48
Motor-trucks	,,	8
Oilcloth	,,	300
Cotton, Canvas	Yds.	2,415
Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	7
Iron screws	,,	33

Iron, Galvanized:

Sheets, Plain	Pls.	301
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	831
Cement	,,	375
Cheese	,,	537
Cotton Waste	,,	577
Dextrine	,,	163
Glucose	,,	13
Gum, Arabic	,,	12
Lampwick	,,	20
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	388
Paper, Glazed Flint	,,	11
Paper, Printing	,,	1,556
Paper, Writing	,,	36
Starch	,,	126
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	13
Shoes	Pairs	104
Baking Powder	Doz.	175
Canned Fruits	,,	175
Canned Meats	,,	220
Canned Vegetables	,,	65
Singlets	,,	21
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	102,613
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	9,013

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New Books and Publications

China Seen Economically

The Economic History of China: With Special Reference to Agriculture, by Mabel Ping-Hua Lee, Ph. D. New York: Columbia University: 1921.

GENERAL interest has tended preponderantly toward the economic and social in recent years. The world, we are told, is in economic unrest. For the solution of present economic ills a conference has been called to sit in Genoa this coming month. Meanwhile in every part of the world today, the voice of the people,—the common people, the working people, the people on the streets, in the factories, the mines, the farm,—is articulate and crying for a readjustment of their baneful condition resulting from the changed world situation. And to meet this demand, to find solutions for these perplexing problems we turn to the science of economics. Twenty years ago, according to Professor Richard T. Ely, economics was scarcely recognized in agricultural colleges in the United States and only a generation ago a Secretary of Agriculture expressed his aversion to economics by refusing to have anything to do with it in his department. Today, however, the importance of economics in the correct understanding and proper solution of national and international problems is fully recognized, be they commercial, industrial, financial, or agricultural.

China, a country occupying one-seventh of the landed area of the world, whose teeming population of four hundred millions form nearly a quarter of the human race, with her untold natural resources, is literally overflowing with economic possibilities. The book now under review was apparently written to meet a longstanding need for authoritative information and a balanced interpretation of the economic life of the Chinese people. For, to quote the author, who deserves commendation for her pioneer study into hitherto unexplored fields; "Ancient Chinese history dealt with emperors and dynasties. Modern Chinese history is mainly concerned with foreign relations, revolutions, and civil strife. The economic history of the Chinese people is practically unknown. As a result present economic China is an enigma to Western economists and is often referred to as an exception in discussions of economic laws and developments. We cannot be content to let the enigma remain unsolved."

It has been recently estimated that four-fifths of the Chinese people are tillers of the soil. Chinese agriculture is intensive and has become an art that has reached the highest perfection attainable empirically. Agriculture has always occupied a high place of dignity, and throughout the ages special provisions have been made for its encouragement. Nevertheless, the Chinese farmer of today is in a desperate condition and there exists a crying need for scientific relief.

The country today is economically a hundred years behind America and Europe. The industrial revolution which wrought tremendous changes in the life of Western peoples during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century has only begun to penetrate into China. Nevertheless, an economic revolution which is bound to come soon will have a tremendous effect upon the life of the Chinese millions. In fact, the industrialization of China has begun with the opening of mines, the building of railways, steamships, factories, mills, and so on. A readjustment of China's economic life must therefore be made in order to properly adapt her to the process of industrialization. This necessarily entails the study of her economic history as well as the careful examination of western economic development.

Dr. Lee makes three divisions of her book. In Part I she traces Chinese economic development from the beginning of agriculture in the reign of Shonnung, 2737 B. C., to as late as 1921 when her book comes from the press. Part II contains translations of important source material covering nearly five thousand years of Chinese history which will be invaluable for use as references for further research. In Part III will be found a historical study of special topics necessary for the correct understanding of data presented for the different periods, namely, weights and measures, population and amount of cultivated land, summary on Size of Landholdings, and Yields or Returns of the land. A Chinese bibliography is appended at the end of the book.

A careful perusal of the volume will reveal to the reader a wealth of information as well as historical facts that are astounding in their similarity to events in the economic development of the West.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3 Victoria Street London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1 International Affairs

1. *Shantung and the Present War.*

Read the article on pp.369-370.

Questions. 1. Is it true that the chief purpose of Chang Tso-ling's military movement against Wu Pei-fu was to secure control of Shantung? 2. What has the writer to say regarding the many charges of insincerity which have been made against the Japanese? 3. Does he think that the Japanese have had any part in this present war? 4. What views are expressed by General Wu Pei-fu in the quoted conversation between himself and the writer of this article? 5. Is there any evidence of a creditable sort that Japanese influence has been supporting Chang Tso-ling, or is there not?

1. *Objects of the Chili-Fengtien Fighting.*

Read the article on pp.368-369.

Questions. 1. What military position was held by the opposing armies of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling before the fighting began? 2. What is the attitude of General Wu's soldiers toward their leader? Has he able generals under him? 3. Is General Wu personally brave in battle? What evidence have you to think so, or to think not? 4. What seems to be General Wu's attitude towards death? Does he seem to believe in *destiny*? (Napoleon Bonaparte always believed in a kind of destiny, to which he attributed his success, and which was one cause of his remarkable confidence in himself.) 5. Which army began this conflict with the greater military resources? 6. Is the conflict (General one having since become the victor) Wu which will mean the elimination of militarism in China?

2. Domestic Affairs

2. *The National Christian Conference in Shanghai*

Read the editorial on p. 365-366.

Questions. 1. Have there been other conferences in China of the kind here mentioned? 2. What is there unusual about this present conference? How representative a body is it? 3. Can any helpful conclusions be drawn from the fact that such a conference as this has been drawn together in China?

3. *The Investigations of Minister of Justice Tung Kang*

Read the editorial on p. 366.

Questions. 1. What services has the Minister of Justice been able to render the people during the past few weeks? 2. Has the recent fighting interfered with his efforts? 3. What officials have been found to have abused their responsibility? How? 4. Is the Minister of Justice being given the support of other officials and of public opinion? 5. What is General Wu's attitude towards him?

China's Communist Experiment

(*continued from last week*).

Read the article on pp 370-372.

Questions, 1. Summarize the description given in the opening paragraphs of the changes in the state of China brought about by the reformer Wang An-shih? 2. Do the conditions here described resemble the changes which are desired by socialists and communists today? 3. What is the chief evil which such a system attempts to eliminate? 4. Did this experiment meet with approval on the part of the people? 5. Was the experiment a success? 6. What criticisms were made by the rival Sau Ma Kuang? 7. What incidents followed? 8. What can be said of the conduct of Wang An-shih—was it praiseworthy or blameworthy? 8. How was his work brought to an end? 9. Is the picture which the writer has given of this man a true picture, according to what you know of him from Chinese history?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Business Conditions in America

Read the short article on this subject on pp. 378-80.

Questions: 1. What percent is the Department of the Seine in France paying for the money which it is borrowing in the United States? 2 Does this seem to you to be a high rate? 3. How do you explain the fact that the rate of interest is higher in China than it is in the United States? 4. Do you think that a high rate of interest is a good thing or a bad thing for business? 5. If you believe that a high rate of interest is a bad thing for business, for whom do you consider it to be a good thing? 6. Why is the demand for iron and steel a good measure of business conditions? 7. How many cases are mentioned of reductions in wages? 8. Do you think low wages are a good thing for a country? 9. Would it be better for the United States if the wages of American workmen were as low as the wages of Chinese workmen? 10. How do you explain the fact that wages are higher in the United States than they are in China?

Topic 2. A Christian Viewpoint on China's Labor Problem

Read the article on pp. 366-8.

Questions: 1. What economic problem does the writer consider to be of first importance in China? 2. What economic problem is given second place in order of importance? 3. What is the purpose of the reference to Mr. Sidney Gamble's book? 4. What reasons are given for the importance that is popularly attached to the labor problem? 5. Explain the purpose of the illustration of the man with a toothache. 6. From what document is the statement of the evils of machine industry on p.367? 7. Do you agree that these are the chief evils of machine industry? Which of them seem to you to be most important? 8. Why do the report and the conclusions of the Washington Labor Conference not apply to China, Persia and Siam? 9. Is this desirable from the Chinese point of view? 10. Consider three points in the standard recommended by this committee of the National Christian Conference carefully. If you were called upon to do so would you endorse these points or not?

In the United States Court for China

CLARENCE E. LEMUNYON,
Plaintiff,

—vs—

MINNIE Y. LEMUNYON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1701
Civil No. 586

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China, April 26, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Minnie Y. LeMunyon,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 26, 1922.

W. A. Chapman,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE STEPHENS RHODES,
Plaintiff,

—vs—

JOHN BARKLEY RHODES,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1418
Civil No. 491

ALIAS SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China, April 26, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Alias Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

John Barkley Rhodes,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 26, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson F. Lurton

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

May 6, 1922, Cause No. 1713, U. S. v. Cowen; plea of guilty.

" 6, " " " 1714, U. S. v. Pomeroy; testimony taken of Shi San Chi, Thomson, C. P. C. 1010, Hanson and defendant.

" 6, " " " 1716, U. S. v. O'Neill; plea of guilty.

" 8, " " " 1718, U. S. v. Hanley; plea of guilty.

" 8, " " " 1720, U. S. v. Furlong; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

May 8, 1922, Cause No. 1713, U.S.v. Cowen, dismissed with caution.

„ 8, „ „ „ 1714, U. S v. Pomeroy; judgment reserved.

„ 8, „ „ „ 1716, U S v. O'Neill; 30 days in American Jail.

„ 8, „ „ „ 1718, U. S. v. Hanley; 30 days in American Jail.

„ 8, „ „ „ 1720, U. S. v. Furlong; to be held in custody until can be placed on a boat.

Miscellaneous Filings.

May , 1922, Cause No. 938, In re Mollie R. Parker's Will order.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1703, U. S. v. Moore; transcript of testimony.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1714, U. S. v. Pomeroy; affidavit; warrant issued; bond.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1715, U. S. v. Cadigan; affidavit; writ issued.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1716, U. S. v. O'Neill; complaint.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1717, Cromwell v. Hexamer; petition; summons to answer issued.

„ 5, „ „ „ 1712, Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., v. R. S. Boyd & Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

„ 5, „ „ „ 1714, U. S. v Pomeroy; marshal's return of warrant.

„ 5, „ „ „ 1717, Cromwell v. Hexamer; marshal's return of summons to answer.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1718, U. S. v. Hanley; affidavit; warrant issued.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1704, Stewart v. Van Wickel, et al.; motion for discontinuance; order.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1713, U. S. v. Cowen; order.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1716, U. S. v. O'Neill; order.

„ 8, „ „ „ 1719, Harrs v. Fuller; complaint; summons to answer issued; affidavit; bond; praecipe for writ of attachment; writ of attachment issued.

„ 8, „ „ „ 1720, U. S. v. Furlong; complaint.

„ 8, „ „ „ 1718, U. S. v. Hanley; marshal's return of warrant.

„ 8, „ „ „ Oriental Motor Company; Annual Statement.

„ 9, „ „ „ 1655, U. S. v. Hughes; order

„ 9, „ „ „ 1656, U. S. v. Svenson; order.

„ 9, „ „ „ 1657, U. S. v. Higgins; order.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.

A Corporation organized under the Act of Congress of March 2nd, 1903.
(32 U S. Stats at Large, Sess. II. Ch. 978, p. 247)
For the Fiscal Year ending Jan. 31st, 1922.

The Officers of the Corporation are:

	Salary
President Robert H Parker	Tls. 5,400 00
Secretary William A. Adams	7,200.00
Treasurer Arthur J. Israel	5,400.00
The actual cash value of its property consisting of land and buildings, cash in bank, outstanding accounts, office furniture and fittings, motor cars	311,137.46
Its Paid Up Capital is	184,000.00
being a decrease during the past year of	16,000.00
The number of shares of its Capital Stock outstanding is 3680 being a decrease of 320 during the past year	
The amount paid in on each share of stock is	50.00
The debts and liabilities of said Corporation are	114,627.74
Being a decrease during the past year of	239,199.26
incurred as follows:	
Mortgages on Real Estate...	Nil
Open Account...	107,627.74
Preference Shares...	7,000 00
Secured	Nil
Unsecured	114,627.74

Robert H. Parker
President.

Arthur J. Israel
Treasurer.

William A. Adams
Secretary.

May 9, 1922, Cause No. 1658, U. S. v. Roos; order.

„ 9, „ „ „ 1659, U. S. v. Scott; order.

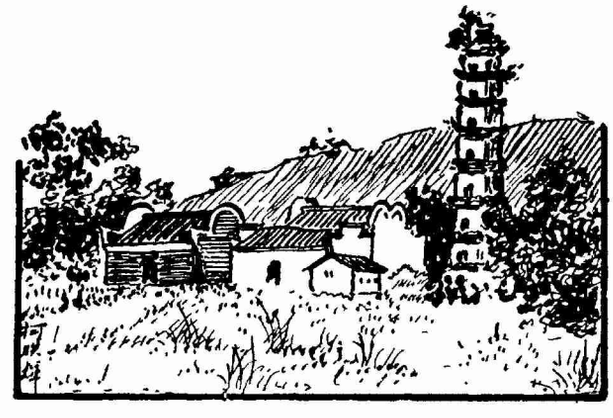
„ 9, „ „ „ 1660, U. S. v. Petersen; order.

„ 9, „ „ „ 1719, Harrs v. Fuller; marshal's return of summons to answer; marshal's return of writ of attachment.

„ 9, „ „ „ 1718, U. S. v. Hanley; order.

„ 9, „ „ „ 1720, U. S. v. Furlong; order.

„ 10, „ The China Union Co., Ltd.; articles of incorporation.



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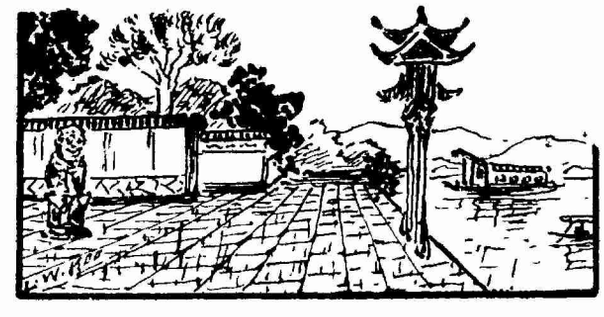
At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goodman, Hongkong; Miss E. West, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. D. Nowell; Miss Nowell; R. Leslie, Peking; R. Benson, Peking; E. V. Sasson, Peking; E. H. Small, London; Col. and Mrs. C. H. Basth, Manila; B. F. Wright, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Slater, New York; H. I. Leibman, New York; G. Wilcox, Hongkong; Miss Caston, Manila; W. B. Haughwout, Chefoo; C. J. Spiker, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzimman, Ningpo; I. W. Gallop, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lowe, Hongkong; L. J. Peopler; N. Fox, New York; A. K. Ward, London; E. H. Newton, Yokohama; G. Andrews, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Foulk; New York; G. M. Gandison, London; Mrs. M. E. Manly, Manila; Miss C. Fink, Manila; Com. Kreiger, Manila; M. Nerlinder, Manila; M. Strewe, Hankow; E. Scarpa, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. K. Hattori, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. Herm Scheichtiger, Hankow; J. K. B. Hockaday, Soochow; Sairs Merwin, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Robin, Tientsin; Miss Donothy G. Douglas, Hangchow; H. E. Prettijohn; F. B Shefts, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Miles, Manila; C. Eubank, Wuhu; R. Otte, Tientsin; R. Cusham, Hankow; E. Bechler; Mr. and Mrs. A. Bietenholz, Antung; A. R. Robinson, Kobe; Hams Buick, Hamberg; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Albert, New York; A. G. Kemff; E. Beckler; Col. and Mrs. Pasquies; Wm. Lyttle, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. S. Joly; Master Scott; Madam B. Fobre, Tientsin; Madam L. Rey, Tientsin; F. L. Altt, Changsha; Miss H. B. Wright; L. T. Miles; R. R. Marshall, New York; Miss M. Tingley; Miss S. M. Sherman; Miss Kasheer; A. D. Merand; Ed. Rodrignez; J. A. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. A. Miffret, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. O. Westphal, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Valentin, Nanking; F. F. Hegmand, Hongkong; G. H. Kemp, Tientsin; F. Waters, Chefoo; Albert Kopp, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Yarwood, San Francisco; F. S. Heniall, New York: J. M. O. Naile. New York.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamson; M. Alkazin; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. D. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Arlt; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baldwin; C. W. Bernard; Mrs. M. Breaker; E. Bathurst; G. Bowack; R. L. Bracy; L. R. Blackerby; A. R. Bungly; E. Chen; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; J. M. Cockburn; A. Craig; L. Chable; Miss A. C. Cousins; J. S. Damazio; J. P Davie; H. W. Dean; Mrs. V. Dimitrianko; Mrs. M. Dale; G. F. Desbien; Col. and Mrs. R. H. Dunlop; D. R. Davies; J. H. Eaton; Mr. and Mrs. E. Funck; C. S. Ford; J. J. Fegelbom; J. H. Grant; Miss M. S. Goodfellow; S. Guttas; Mrs. Grundman; Comdr. E. T. M. Green; P. Goehring; P. D. G. Gain; Mrs. A. J. Grimes; Lt. and Mrs. J. M. Geer; Miss M. Hughes; J. H. Hiscock; P. S. Hale; P. Hiatt; J. Hardman; Mrs. H. F. Hedden; Mr. and Mrs. Hender; Miss F. W. Hoyt; Miss C. Hewitt; S. M. Joseph; I. Joseph; Mrs. T. M. Kennard; K. Kurata; W. J. Kenyon; L. A. Levy; S. A. Levy; A. Lafuente; Mrs. A. M. Lowe; O. Lee; Mrs. A. Lee; E. M. Lamb; Mrs. C. B. Low; Dr. P. Martin; S. F. Mortimer; Miss H. McCloskie; Mrs. J. Massebouef; Mrs. A. Moutrie; F. Mohr; R. S. Z. McIntyre; Miss E. E. Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Miller; A. M. Montgomery; C. Nopper; T. L. Noble; Mr. and Mrs. Oh Mura; Miss V. A. Olmstead; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; Mr. and Mrs. Peterson; Mrs. D. E. Potter; P. J. Reilly; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Raymond; Mrs. E. F. Rice; H. W. Ray; Mr. and Mrs. O. Roberts and daughter; E. E. Selph; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; D. S. Somekh; W. F. Simpson; Mrs. F. A. Stigmiller; L. Sita; W. R. Studd; A. Slingsby; Miss K. Steelman; Mrs. J. Strauss; J. Scott Shaw; Mrs. C. Stearns; D. G. Talbot; N. Takanouchi; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taggart; Vieillard; A. Whvte; S Ward; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White; F. H. Watson; Miss L. M. Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Watts; Mrs. M. C. Wise and son; S. S. Young; Mr. and Mrs. S. Zullig.